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LANDING ON NEW GUINEA BY JAPANESE ANNOUNCED

TREMENDOUS ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF ARMY AND NAVY REVEALED IN SPEECHES ON VICTORY DAY

N.E.I. Will Cooperate in Developing Undamaged Resources—502 Enemy Vessels Captured, Says Admiral Shimada

ENEMY FIGHTING STRENGTH COMPLETELY GONE

Premier Hideki Tojo, in his capacity of War Minister, and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, dwelt on the developments in the war situation culminating in the fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies in reports to the House of Representatives on Thursday afternoon when the House met in a special full session. Both Ministers had made similar reports to the House of Peers the same morning.

At the outset of the meeting, which got under way at 1:07 p.m. Speaker Kazutami Tago of the House reported to the House that he had proceeded to the Imperial Palace to pay the respects of the House to the Throne on the occasion of the fall of Rangoon, capital of Burma, and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies.

Then Premier Tojo spoke about Japan's future basic policy toward the war. He spoke along the lines followed when he addressed the Peers in the morning.

The War and Navy Ministers' reports on the war situation followed.

Earlier in the session, which came to a close at 2:40 p.m. the House passed a resolution of thanks to the Imperial Forces which have achieved such brilliant and unequalled results in the War of Greater East Asia.

War Minister's Report

The gist of the War Minister's report was to the following effect:

"I will explain the developments which have occurred in the war situation since I last spoke in the Diet.

"The forces operating in the Shonanto area, immediately after taking over Singapore following the surrender of the enemy base, embarked on the second phase of their campaign. Batan Island and Bintang Island were occupied. The main part of our forces is now engaged in new operations.

Sumatra Area

"A unit of the ground forces, in cooperation with the parachutists who landed near Palembang and carried out a surprise attack on the strategic city, maintaining close touch with the Navy forces, occupied Banka Island, south of Sumatra Island, on February 25.

"The main body, crossing the Musi River, advanced to the vicinity of Palembang on the night of February 25, and succeeded in joining the parachutists. It secured facilities connected with fuel and other results which had been obtained by the parachutists in the neighborhood of Palembang.

"Units of the Army operating in this area advanced south and east.

"Between February 20 and 24, these units occupied various important points in the southern part of Sumatra. They also reduced the enemy naval base in Sumangka Bay.

"The unit which advanced northwest from Palembang, after marching over a distance of 200 kilometers, occupied Sarulangun on February 26.

"On February 28 the same unit captured Muar Bongo, 120 kilometers northwest of Sarulangan. On March 4 it occupied Jumbi, thereby securing the oil field in the vicinity of the town.

Java Area

"A unit of the Army operating in the Java area occupied Bali Island east of Java Island. Thus Java was cut off from the Smaller Sunda Archipelago.

"Strong units of the Army Air Corps commenced extremely difficult trans-oceanic operations against military establishments, including air bases, in Java from February 19. In their raids on February 19, they shot down or set afire 45 planes. They accounted for 42 planes in their attacks on February 24. The enemy air force thus was practically destroyed.

"In these raids they scored direct hits on four enemy cruisers, one destroyer, and other ships with bombs.

"The achievements of these air units facilitated the transportation and landing of forces in Java and the operations of these forces on the island.

"Army Forces effected landings at daylight on March 1 on the Acran peninsula at the northwestern tip of Java, in the neighborhood of Batokoei, east of Batavia, and at a point northwest of Surabaya.

"The units which landed in the western part of Java, advancing in the face of severe enemy resistance, reached the neighborhood of Batavia.

"The enemy troops which were operating in this sector completely destroyed roads and bridges in an attempt to check the advance of the Japanese. On March 5, the Japanese occupied Batavia.

"Another strong unit carried out a night attack on the enemy base at Buitenzorg on the night of March 5, and occupied it.

"It advanced on to the fortress of Bandoeng, pressing back the enemy troops.

"The force which landed in the eastern part of Java reduced Lembang, Chebu, and Tubang, on March 2.

"The main force was at a point 60 kilometers southwest of Surabaya on the afternoon of March 7.

"A unit operating in this sector, penetrating deep into enemy defenses, annihilated the enemy troops defending Djogjakarta on March 5. Advancing along the coast line, it threatened Tjilatjaf, on the southern coast of Java.

"The force which landed in the central part of Java advanced quickly. The vanguard was prompt to make a surprise attack on the airfield at Kalidjadti and captured it. Part of the force was threatening the fortress of Bandoeng from the north.

"There was an estimated 200,000 troops defending the fortress. In all probability the enemy troops were overawed by the gallantry of the Japanese. On the night of March 7, the commander of the fortress came to our first line and proposed a cessation of hostilities.

"The commander of the troops in the first line proposed that the enemy troops cease resisting immediately. He also arranged another meeting with the enemy commander the following day.

"On the afternoon of March 8, the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies who had undertaken to conduct negotiations with the Japanese, accompanied by high army officers, came to the airfield at Kalidjati. He insisted on a partial surrender of the East Indies, whereas the Japanese demanded a general unconditional surrender.

"No agreement was reached. The Japanese then began preparations to meet any contingency.

"On the afternoon of March 9, the Governor-General accepted the Japanese proposals.

Thus, the East Indies fell into Japanese hands within less than 10 days from the time operations were started against the islands.

Timor Area

"Under the pretext of self-defense, British, Dutch and Australian troops last December illegally occupied Portuguese Timor and caused trouble between Britain and Portugal. Then, our Forces, under the necessity of self-defense, were compelled to start operations in that area before the trouble between Britain and Portugal had been settled.

"However, our country adopted an extremely fair and just attitude and promised to guarantee Portuguese territorial security so far as the Portuguese guaranteed to keep a neutral attitude.

"Our country has made it clear that our Forces will leave the island when our objective for self-defense has been achieved, and Portugal has fully understood this:

"Then, a part of our forces on February 20 effected a landing at Deli Timor Island, and at Koepang Dutch territory, in the face of the enemy and succeeded in completely cutting off the communication route between the Netherlands East Indies and Australia after suppressing the Anglo-Dutch troops in the island.

Burma Area

"After occupying Martaban, Imperial Forces operating in the Burma area, in close cooperation with the flying units, during the four days between February 16 to 19, caught up with ene-

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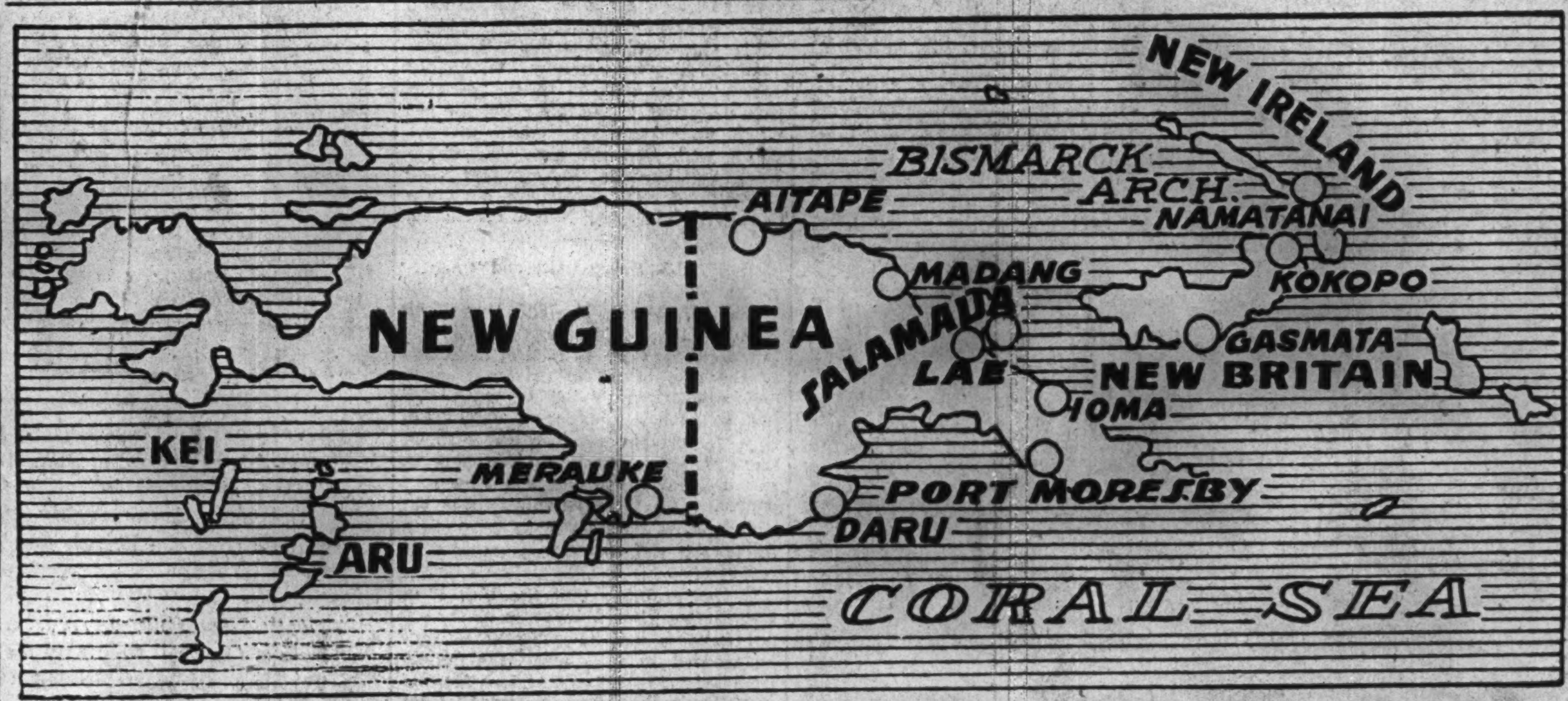
Where Latest Landing Was Made



On March 8, just one day prior to the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies, dauntless Imperial Forces effected landings on New Guinea, the last territory of the N.E.I. left for the landing of Japanese troops. The operations were successfully carried out on the eastern coast of the island—the enemy at the key points of Salamaua and Lae crumbling before the might of the joint Army and Navy offensives.

FITTING CEREMONIES HELD ON VICTORY DAY

Premier Tojo and Other Cabinet Ministers Pay Respects to Imperial Palace

WAR SPOILS EXHIBITED

Thousands of People Pour Into Compound of Yasukuni to Thank Enshrined Souls

The entire Japanese nation Thursday celebrated the Second Victory Day marking the capture of Rangoon and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies. The Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill was the center of the most solemn ceremony. In the morning a ceremony in which a report was made of the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies to the souls of war dead enshrined there and in which voices were raised in prayer to these patron deities for the elevation of the Empire's prestige was conducted in front of the altar by General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Shrine. Generals and admirals paid their silent homages. Those who visited the Shrine for the occasion were Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and several other full-ranking admirals, General Baron Shigeru Honjo and other generals and many other high army and navy officers. A stream of worshippers also poured into the Shrine compound.

Premier General Hideki Tojo and all other Cabinet Ministers, high civil officials and military officers Thursday went into the Imperial Palace and registered their names on the book at the east portico in celebration of this auspicious day. His Imperial Highness Marshal Prince Kanin, His Imperial Highness General Prince Asaka, His Imperial Highness General Prince Higashikuni, and other Princes of the Blood also visited the Imperial Palace and offered words of congratulation to the Throne.

A variety of spoils of war seized by Japanese troops in their offensive against Kuching in Sarawak of North Borneo was exhibited at the War Museum in the Yasukuni Shrine compound Thursday. These trophies which arrived here a few days ago included a 76.2-millimeter field gun, trench-mortars, heavy and light machine guns and 13.9-millimeter anti-tank guns.

After the Diet session was over, Premier Hideki Tojo in the capacity of War Minister and Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada visited the Yasukuni Shrine Thursday afternoon and reported to the souls of war dead a resolution of the Imperial Diet thanking the Army and Navy for their glorious war results scored in the War of Greater East Asia.

The people at large were by far more enthusiastic in celebrating the day than when they observed the First Victory

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War Victories Attributed To Unsurpassed Army, Navy

The excellent coordination and cooperation of the Japanese Fighting Services was responsible for the overwhelming victories attained by the Japanese in the War of Greater East Asia over a distance of 2,500 miles, 100 times wider than the English Channel which the Germans have been trying to control, Captaih Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Information Department, declared in the Second Victory Day address at the Kyoritsu Kaikan, Kanda, Thursday, while Colonel Yahagi, new chief of the Army Information Department, predicted that the momentous victories achieved by the Japanese Forces will pave the way for unstinted cooperation in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by all the people in Asia. The gist of Captain Hiraide's speech follows:

"Japan's victory celebration is always held when the victory is really great. Chancellor Adolf Hitler once said Germany should like to secure mastery over the English Channel which is only 23 or 24 miles wide as it would enable that country to end the life of England. What is the situation in the case of the Japanese Empire. This country has been active over a great distance of 2,500 miles, nearly 100 times the width of the English Channel, and has scored considerable victories. The strength of the Japanese Navv with which Japan has carried out an easy expedition over such a long distance is unparalleled indeed. I have often said that there is a country which has a strong army and another having a strong navy, but no peer of Japan which has both a strong Army and Navy can be found anywhere in the world. They are just like two wheels of a vehicle or two wings of a bird. I am of the opinion that this perfect cooperation of the Army and Navy and their strength are Japan's great asset, with no parallel in the world.

"To the Japanese Fighting Forces the numerical strength of the enemy does not count at all. Annihilation of the enemy is their only duty. In foreign countries, troops often are advised to retreat when the enemy outnumbers them. Such is not the case in Japan. No matter how many troops there may be. Japanese soldiers and sailors carry death right into the enemy's ranks.

"A navy airman piloted his plane back to a base. He was seriously wounded. Soldiers came to his rescue. He was almost unconscious and, when he was about to come to, he uttered 'His Majesty the Emperor' and again relapsed into a coma. Once more he came to and cried 'Long Live His Majesty the Emperor,' and then he died.

"The American cruiser Marblehead

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BENNETT TO TEACH JAPANESE FIGHTING SECRETS TO AUSSIES

SHANGHAI, March 12.—For his "glorious retreat" and "brilliant desertion", Major-General Gordon Bennett who commanded the Australian Forces in Malaya and Singapore has been appointed acting inspector-general of the Australian Army immediately upon his safe return to Australia, according to an Australian radio report heard here. According to the report, the Major-General will shortly be appointed to a more important post in the Australian Army. However, in the meantime, in his capacity as acting inspector-general, Bennett should be able to acquaint the Australian troops regarding the fighting strength of the Japanese Army with which he should be well acquainted as the result of his "glorious" retreat in the Malayan and Singapore campaigns.

ITALIAN SUBS SCORE FURTHER SUCCESSES AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING

MADRID, March 12.—Axis submarines continued their unrelenting attacks on allied shipping with devastating effects. The latest dispatch from Rome reveals that Italian submarines operating off the United States coast have succeeded in sinking an additional 23,500 tons of maritime shipping. With these latest successes, Italian submarines have sunk more than 50,100 tons of enemy shipping in waters off the American coast within a short period of only one week.

Meanwhile, the report states that the German air force successfully shot down 68 British planes during the period from March 1 to 9, of which 43 machines were destroyed in North African sectors. During the same period, the German air forces lost 19 fighters.

VAN MOOK ACCUSES ALLIES FOR DEFEAT

Vice-Governor of N.E.I. Claims U.S., Britain Sent Very Little Aid to Java

NOT ENOUGH BOMBERS

Official Admits That Dutch Troops Lacked Sufficient Training

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—In a bitter accusation of the allied Powers, especially the United States and Great Britain, for failing to send sufficient aid and indirectly causing the defeat of Dutch troops in Java, Hubertus J. Van Mook, Vice-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, today declared in Melbourne that in contrast to the Japanese who landed large forces on Java, aid sent by the allies to the Netherlands Indies was insignificant, it was reported here from Melbourne today.

The number of pursuit planes and "Flying Fortress" bombers sent by Great Britain and the United States to the Netherlands East Indies was far too small, Mr. Van Mook declared.

Furthermore, the Dutch naval and air forces had suffered heavily in the fighting in Malaya, Borneo and at Malacca and were in no condition to prevent the landing of strong Japanese units, he said.

Pointing out that the lack of sufficient training of Dutch troops was especially apparent, Mr. Van Mook declared that they were helpless against air attacks and suffered unnecessary casualties.

PREMIER DE BARDOSSY OF HUNGARY QUITS POST

Illness Given as Reason—Privy Councillor de Kallay Named Successor

Hungarian Prime Minister and concurrently Foreign Minister, Ladislas de Bardossy, has resigned his post owing to illness, according to a Hungarian Telegraph Agency report from Budapest on Thursday.

Subsequently, the Regent of Hungary appointed Privy Councillor Nicolas de Kallay as the new Premier, who is also charged provisionally with the affairs of the Foreign Ministry.

All other members of the Hungarian Cabinet remained unchanged. The definite designation of the new Foreign Minister is expected to be announced later.

The newly appointed Prime Minister was born in 1887 at Nyiregyhaza. He studied law at the Universities of Budapest, Paris, London and Geneva.

In 1922, he was nominated Governor of the Szabolcs-Ung county. Seven years later, he became Secretary of State in the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce and from 1932 to 1935, was the Minister of Agriculture.

Imperial Forces Pushing On From East Coast Of Island

ENEMY PLANES FLEE

New Guinea, the last territory of the Netherlands East Indies left for the landing of Japanese Forces, was finally landed on on March 8. Salamaua and Lae, key points on the eastern coast of the island, were successfully landed on by the Japanese Forces, it was revealed in an Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued at 3:10 p.m. on Thursday. The announcement reads:

"Imperial Army and Navy Forces in close collaboration effected a successful landing on Salamaua and Lae, vantage points on the eastern coast of New Guinea before dawn on March 8, in the face of enemy resistance. On March 10, about 60 enemy airplanes appeared overhead for an attack, but the Japanese Forces shot down four of them and caused the rest to flee. The landed forces are now enlarging their field of operations. Damages caused to the Japanese Forces in these landing operations follow:

"1. Sunk or stranded
Two requisitioned vessels and one transport

"2. Damaged
One cruiser (slightly), two destroyers (damaged and slightly damaged), and three requisitioned ships (slightly damaged)

"(Note) The transport met with misfortune only after the landing had been effected. The personnel suffered no casualty except for one killed."

SECOND LARGEST ISLAND IN WORLD

New Guinea, after Greenland, is the largest island in the world. Two-thirds of the island (the western part) belong to the Netherlands. The northern part of the east side of the island, Kaiser Wilhelm Island, former German territory, is now under the control of Australia, while the southern part is British territory. Most of the interior is still a terra incognita; but the more salient physical features of the island have already been roughly determined. New Guinea is highly mineralized, being rich in coal, gold and petroleum, while the fertile soil affords excellent opportunities for raising cattle. The great drawback, however, is that the native population consists almost entirely of aborigines, who are unaccustomed to work. During the hunting season, natives and Chinese from Celebes and the Molucca Islands come to Merauke to shoot birds of paradise. This is a very risky undertaking due to the dangers that are to be met in the jungle, and many of the hunters never return again. Cannibalism and head-hunting was prevalent in most districts until recently. Social organization shows great variation throughout the territory. In some districts strict marital fidelity is customary, in others considerable laxity; government is by hereditary chiefs, or by secret societies, and, in some cases, is almost anarchic. Though a few tribes are nomadic, most are agriculturists. The domestic pig plays an important part in native economics. Many groups are industrious and keen traders, displaying remarkable skill, especially in the art of pottery and wood-carving.

New Guinea appears to have been first sighted by A. d'Abreu in 1511, and first visited by de Meneses about 1526, and Alvaro de Saavedra in 1528. It received its present name in 1546 from Oritz de Retez (Roda), who was struck by the resemblance of its inhabitants to those of the Guinea coast in West Africa. During the flourishing period of the empire of Tidor, the Malay sultans of that state extended their sway over the so-called Raja Ampat, or "Four Kingships" of Waijiu, Salwatty, Mysol and Waigamma, including large tracts on the adjacent mainland. In 1793 the British East India Company occupied the island of Manassari in Geelvink Bay; but the British troops were soon withdrawn, and in 1814 the English Government admitted the claims of Holland to the Raja Ampat as suzerain of the sultan of Tidor. In 1848 the Dutch proclaimed their sovereignty over the western half of the island, and in 1884 the remainder was divided between Great Britain and Germany. In 1920 the Dutch had in view the centralization of the government in Manokwari, the territory having been previously administered from the residencies on the islands of Ternate and Amboina. In 1914 Rabaul, the capital of the German New Guinea, was occupied by an Australian force. In 1921 the Australian military administration was replaced by a civil administration responsible to the Com-

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BRAZIL TAKES STEP TO FACE EMERGENCY

Revision of Constitution Gives President Sweeping Powers If Nation Endangered

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 12—By a constitutional revision the president of Brazil was empowered to declare a state of emergency whenever the international or domestic situation demanded such a step.

Dr. Getulio D. Vargas, President of the South American republic, yesterday signed the decree revising Article 166 of the national constitution to give the chief executive of the nation the authority to declare a state of emergency in the event of an external menace, a danger of internal trouble or the existence of a conspiracy against public tranquility.

He was also empowered to declare the nation, or part of the nation, in a state of war should the use of armed forces become necessary, the report from the Brazilian capital declared.

Based on the approval of the National Congress, the President was empowered by the declaration of the state of emergency to suspend the guarantees of property and liberty of citizens belonging to a nation which, under any form, was making attempts against the property or rights of Brazil or against the lives or properties of its nationals residing in that country.

War Victories Due To Strong Army, Navy

(Continued from Page 1)

was sighted by Japanese warships at 10 p.m. on March 3 and was sunk in only seven minutes. The dispatch which announced the placing under Japan's domination the whole East Indies was at first not believed by other countries. Even Germany, Japan's ally, was rather doubtful about the news at first, but there was no room for doubt as it was officially announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

"It was the United States which was surprised at the news. Australia was surprised more than the United States. The United States has been hoodwinking the public, releasing a false report that 24 Japanese battleships were sunk at the Naval Battle of Macassar and that America lost only two warships at the Battle of Hawaii. But when Manila fell into the Japanese hands, Americans in the Philippine Islands were angry, as they received no reinforcements from home. The aircraft-carrier Lexington was sent by Roosevelt to attack Japan from the air, but it was sunk by a Japanese submarine in no time. Then, he planned guerilla warfare through a surprise attack on Marshall Islands and then on the east coast of New Guinea. The United States is resorting to guerilla warfare where there is no Japanese warship."

The substance of Colonel Yahagi's address is to the following effect:

"Remarkable are the successes which have been achieved by the Imperial Forces in three months' fighting in the war for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. There is no more of the ABCD line against Japan. The movement for encircling this country has been a dismal failure. Incidentally, the C in the ABCD line designates Chiang, not China which is under the control of the National Government of China at Nanking, whose head is Wang Ching-wei.

"There are still remnants of the defeated enemy forces in New Guinea and parts of the Philippine Islands but they are bottled up, and their annihilation is a matter of time. When they have ceased to exist, the whole of Greater East Asia will be completely free of British, American and other influences hostile toward this country.

"As far as the South Sea islands are concerned, there is not a single enemy soldier left in them.

"As for residents of the occupied southern islands, they are very friendly toward Japan, and they will be only too glad to be led by Japan. We can regard them as our reserves. A very small army is all that is needed to keep these occupied islands in order.

"The current war has transformed Japan, a have-not country into a have nation. The boundless resources of the southern areas will be at our command. On the other hand, the war has turned America, a have country, into a have-not. It will be in dire need of some of the materials needed for defense industries.

"The remarkable successes of the Imperial Forces in the war are sure to influence the races inhabiting Greater East Asia into joining forces with us in eliminating all materialistic ideas from this part of the globe. I have no doubt that they will enthusiastically come to uphold the principle of the eight corners of the universe under one roof.

"America is a country of public opinion. I am sure that it will not be long before the American public will rise against the Government which has dragged the country into the war against the public's will.

"America also is a nation of sportsmen. The Americans are supposed to believe in fair play. If they come to realize that their country stands a little chance of victory in the war, they will not hesitate about admitting that their country is down.

"As for Britain, it is already tottering from its foundations. I am sure that, in the long run, it will be bolshevized.

"Chungking will be at an end very shortly. Cut off from all supply courses, the regime is dying a slow death. People under the jurisdiction of Chungking will desert that regime as they come to know of the actualities of the situation.

"The Netherlands East Indies which has surrendered to us will now be regretting that it did not take the advice of Japan and cooperate with it. The fate which has overtaken it will be a warning to countries in Asia which are reluctant to collaborate with us."

Address Victory Diet Session

The Imperial Diet convened in special session Thursday on the occasion of the nationwide celebration of the Second Victory Day, which was observed to mark the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and also the fall of Rangoon. On this historic occasion, both Houses of the Diet heard reports by General Hideki Tojo, who, as Premier, spoke on Japan's war aims, and as War Minister reviewed the military operations up to date following the fall of Singapore. Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, speaking after General Tojo, gave a detailed report of the activities of the Imperial Navy during the same period. Also in attendance at the Diet session were members of the foreign diplomatic corps. Photos show: (Top left) Admiral Shimada (right) General Tojo, speaking in his capacity as War Minister, and (bottom—left to right) Eugen Ott, German Ambassador, Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador, and Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Ambassador.

Tremendous Results Of War Announced

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my forces, of more than one division in strength, on the banks of the Bilin River and annihilated them. Then our Forces advanced on lines along the Sittang River.

"Imperial Forces on the afternoon of March 7 completely occupied Pegu, strategical point in Burma after repulsing enemy forces, and at 10 o'clock on the morning March 8 finally captured Rangoon, capital of Burma, the completely cutting off the Burma supply route of Chiang Kai-shek.

"Up to March 10 since the outbreak of the War, Imperial Forces have achieved remarkable war results in the southern regions. The number of war prisoners taken by the Imperial Forces has reached more than 210,000 while the enemy has suffered about 1,600 planes lost.

"Our Forces up to March 10 also seized about 2,100 guns, about 190,000 rifles, machine-guns and revolvers and about 28,000 tanks, automobiles and railway carriages.

"Besides these, it is expected that an enormous amount of spoils of war will be added when details of war results of the Rangoon occupation have become known. We expect that a large part of various equipment and natural resources in the Netherlands East Indies can be taken over by our Forces without damage.

"The Netherlands East Indies side has promised the Japanese that they, with all sincerity, will engage in the repair of equipment which has been damaged during the fighting, under the guidance of Japanese troops.

"Even during the operations in the southern regions, Imperial Forces have been pushing their activities in China, and peace and order there is gradually being restored. At the same time, our defenses in the northern region, are gradually being firmly strengthened. Although military operations of the Imperial Forces are gradually progressing following the great war results achieved at the outbreak of the war, we cannot be satisfied with such results so far achieved when we think that the great task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere depends upon our future efforts. Therefore, we are determined to completely fulfil our heavy responsibility by keeping strict military discipline and further enhancing the morale of the Army.

"We hereby offer our sincere gratitude to the spirits of the officers and men who have offered their lives to the country since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and we, at the same time, express our deep thanks to the 100 million people for their ardent assistance.

"We earnestly wish to proceed for the fulfilment of our war objective by further strengthening our tie with the people."

Navy Minister's Report

The following is the gist of the Navy Minister's report:

"I wish herewith to explain naval operations which have developed since the time when I last reported on the naval campaign. The Japanese Expeditionary Force, the Navy and the Army working in close cooperation, is now gaining steadily expected results in their strategic operations by smashing the naval and air forces of the enemy and reducing the enemy's strongholds one after another.

"The occupation of Rangoon, the capital of Burma, and the complete surrender of the Netherlands East Indies to the Japanese enabled Japan to secure command of the sea and air in a vast area, including the Indian Ocean, thus achieving another step forward in the War of Greater East Asia.

"In the short period of only three months, the war situation has developed in great favor of Japan, thus enhancing the dignity of the Imperial State under the Imperial virtue. We are greatly moved by this fact.

"Following the fall of Singapore into Japanese hands, the combined forces of the enemy made every effort to keep up resistance against Japan by concentrating the greater portion of their naval and air strength on Java island, as its last stronghold. However, powerful units of our naval and air forces successfully secured command of the sea and air in this vast area by smashing the main forces of the enemy's air and naval units and by destroying their military bases. After cutting off the linking line with the rear, the Japanese Navy, pressing enemy forces in the Java area, succeeded in isolating and annihilating the enemy forces there.

"On February 15, Japanese Navy and Army Forces in close cooperation, reduced Banka Island. On the other hand, Naval Forces declared the sea route leading to Palembang, strategic point in Sumatra and escorted transport ships. The Army Forces which landed on Sumatra completely occupied Palembang on February 17. Meanwhile, the Japanese Air Corps effected large scale air raids almost every day on Java island inflicting heavy damage on the enemy's military establishments. It also kept up its air raids on Timor Island and Port Darwin, key point in Australia, thus cutting the linking line with the rear.

The Port Darwin Raid

"In detail, the Japanese Naval air forces on February 19 raided Port Darwin sinking 14 naval craft and shooting down 26 planes. In addition to the material blow given through the air raids, the air operations apparently gave a great mental and indirect blow to the enemy.

"In close cooperation, the Japanese Army and Navy Forces on February 19 and 20 effected surprise landings on Bali island and Timor and occupied them, thus establishing ground in favor of Japan. During the aforesaid naval operations, two Japanese destroyers during the night of February 20, effected a raid on powerful units of the combined fleet of the enemy consisting of cruisers and destroyers at a point east of Bali island, sinking four destroyers, badly damaging two cruisers and one destroyer of the enemy fleet.

"The Japanese Naval Forces having gained the advantage through the operation, successfully escorted transport ships and cooperated with the Army Forces in landing operations on Java island. There is little room for doubt that the enemy made full preparations, concentrating its main forces on that island apparently anticipating Japanese operations.

"Finding powerful forces of the enemy fleet taking a position to effect a counter-attack against Japanese transport ships on February 27, when they approached near Java island, the Japanese Naval Forces, after a one and a half day naval operation, carried out from February 27 to March 1, virtually annihilated the main forces of the enemy fleet. During the operations, the Japanese Naval Forces sank 23 craft including the cruiser Houston of the United States, and the Exeter of Britain. Our forces lost one mine sweeper in addition to one destroyer which was slightly damaged.

"At dawn on March 1, the landing operations were smoothly effected. In the short period of only eight days from March 1 to 8, the Japanese Naval Forces sank one cruiser two destroyers and one gunboat and captured two minesweepers in addition to 52 merchant vessels, estimated at 200,000 tons, which were sunk. Meanwhile, the Japanese Naval air forces, on long distance flights, raided military establishments in Australia, throwing that nation into complete confusion. Such successful military operations forced the enemy on Java to surrender unconditionally to the Japanese on March 9.

"Finding out powerful forces of the enemy at a point east of New Guinea on February 21, the Japanese Air Corps, losing no time, entered into air combats with the enemy fighters, 10 of which were shot down. While the air combat was in full swing, some of the Japanese planes attacked the enemy's aircraft carriers and sank one of them.

"Further, the Japanese airmen successfully repulsed enemy planes which attacked Otorishima, (former Wake island), and Minamitorishima Isle, respectively on February 24 and March 4, after inflicting heavy damage on the enemy's vessels and planes.

Pearl Harbor Bombed Again

"In parallel with the aforesaid naval operations, the Japanese Naval Air Forces on March 4, effected surprise raids on Pearl Harbor, inflicting heavy damage on the naval arsenal which was under repair. A Japanese submarine squadron on the night of February 24 boldly bombed the American mainland, inflicting heavy damage on military establishments near Santa Barbara, on the coast of California.

"Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the Japanese Naval Forces have sunk 130 warships, including seven battleships, three aircraft-carriers, 12 cruisers, 22 destroyers, 44 submarines and others, and more or less have seriously damaged 72 warships, including four battleships. In addition, 128 merchant vessels, estimated at 680,000 tons have been sunk, while 92 others, estimated at 300,000 tons, have been badly damaged and 502 vessels of various types have been seized. As for enemy planes, 1,554 craft either have been shot down or destroyed on the ground during the period under review.

"The losses on the part of our Forces during the period included four destroyers, four submarines, five special submarines, one special service boat, five minesweepers and 27 transport ships sunk and 122 planes lost."

UNION HOURS IMPEDE U.S. ARMAMENT PLAN

Priorities Chief Admits Many Factories Still on 5-Days Per Week Basis

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 11.—A surprising statement revealing the weakness in the American armament program was made by Donald Nelson, director of the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board over a nationwide radio hook-up recently to the effect that "20 per cent of our war industry is working only five days per week while many factories have closed down on Sundays and thousands of tools are lying partly or wholly idle."

Mr. Nelson stressed the absolute necessity of bringing U.S. war production to at least the same level with that of the Axis Powers. All other interests have to yield to this sole aim, he stated. If all factories would work 24 hours, then the number of working hours all over the U.S. would be doubled. Idle tools, Mr. Nelson said, were working for Chancellor Hitler. These shortcomings in the U.S. armament industry were mostly due to labor difficulties as well as to the lack of raw materials. "We have got to get tough with ourselves before we get tough with someone else. We either work together for the common good or we shall inevitably share the common evil of defense." Nelson concluded.

U.S. Policy Criticized

D.N.B.

LISBON, March 11.—The New York Herald Tribune criticizing the U.S. Government's measure to restrict drastically the sale of oil to private persons and enterprises in the United States and to prohibit delivering automobile tires to private car owners, claimed these things as absolutely necessary in the daily livelihood of the American people. The Government, it was reported, even threatens to seize tires which are still in the possession of car owners.

It was probable that the U.S. Price Coordinator Leon Henderson so far did not have a definite program of how he wanted to take away the rubber from those 30 million American families who depended upon automobiles as their only means of transportation. It could, however, be hoped that Price Coordinator Henderson would only seize such types of tires from the car owners who were able to use other means of transportation as well. A large part of the American workers in the armament plants so far had covered the distance between their homes and the factory in their own cars and this was largely due to the fact that no other means of transportation were available to them. The authorities, however, counted upon the spirit of sacrifice of the American people so that this difficulty could be mastered. After all, the public had the right to inquire how such an astonishing development was able to take place. These conditions undoubtedly could have been avoided as for years the U.S. Government had been advised to take precautionary measures with regard to materials which might become scarce as a result of a possible war with Japan. Washington had been requested to arrange for large stocks of crude rubber and at the same time enlarge the facilities for the production of synthetic rubber.

Fitting Ceremonies Held on Victory Day

(Continued From Page 1)

Day on the occasion of the surrender of Singapore.

The nation resounded with shouts of Banzai. The people also spent a few minutes in silent prayer for the heroes whose sacrifices made possible the victory they were celebrating.

From early morning there was an unending stream of visitors to the Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines.

Crowds of people were seen in the plaza in front of Nijubashi making profound obeisance.

Various events in celebration of the victory were staged by civic organizations.

The Tokyo Municipal Government sponsored a concert at the Hibiya Park.

At 1 p.m. a lecture meeting was held at the Kanda Kyoritsu Hall. The speakers, all of them men of prominence, spoke about the significance of the Second Victory Day.

Officials of the city government gathered at 10:30 a.m. and passed resolutions of thanks to the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the southern area and the Commander of the Combined Fleet.

Following the meeting Mayor Tomejiro Okubo proceeded to the Imperial Palace to offer felicitations of the city to the Throne.

Today's Press Comments

FRIDAY, March 13, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

The Premier's Declaration of Policy

MIYAKO—In both Houses of the Diet, which met on the occasion of the second victory celebration, Premier General Hideki Tojo set forth Japan's fundamental policy for a third time and urged Australia, India and the Chungking Administration, which are thrown into great uneasiness, to reconsider their mistaken attitude once and for all. The Premier's declaration of policy was prompted by his sincere desire to see that these countries awaken to their true mission and spare their innocent peoples horrors of war. It is a genuine expression of Japan's Kodo spirit.

His advice to Australia is that it should abide by her fate. At the present stage of the war, Australia has been deprived of its power of self-defense. Its population is not more than that of Tokyo and it is well-nigh impossible for Australia to resist the invincible Japanese, no matter what defense plans it may devise. This is especially so, as Singapore and Manila, which were its advanced posts, are already in Japanese hands. As a matter of fact, the military bases of North Australia are now exposed to Japanese bombing attacks. Only the courage to face the actuality can save Australia from ruin.

As for India, a unique opportunity for the Indian people to secure emancipation from oppressive British rule is within their grasp. If they allow themselves to be led by the nose at the present supreme moment, the Indian people will drift more and more from their goal of independence.

The Chungking Administration is now in serious anguish. The loss of the Burma route of supply ought to be the occasion for Chungking's final awakening. Even if Rangoon had not been occupied by Japan, it would be absolutely impossible for the United States and Britain to render any further aid to the Chungking Administration. The earlier Chungking is disillusioned the better for itself.

The Premier's Warning to Australia and India

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The speech of General Hideki Tojo the Premier, in the Diet is at once an expression of his sincere desire to cause the East Asian people who are still under Anglo-American yoke to abandon their mistaken attitude and return to their rightful course, and an indication of Japan's firm determination to crush them resolutely, should they turn a deaf ear to this kind advice.

As regards Australia, her people must be well aware that they cannot resist the Japanese Forces effectually, and as such they must speedily jettison their present hostile attitude toward Japan.

So far as India is concerned, Japan does not regard the Indian people with any hostility, but she cannot alter her policy of crushing British and American influence completely. This is the right moment for the Indian people to rise to action. If they fail to rise to the occasion at the present unique opportunity, they will forever lose the chance of realizing independence.

Landing Made on New Guinea

(Continued From Page 1)

monwealth of Australia, which holds a mandate under the League of Nations.

Subjoined is a roughly estimated table of the areas and populations of the British and Dutch territories:

	Area in sq. miles	Population
Dutch New Guinea	150,00	200,000
Papua (British New Guinea)	90,000	300,000
Territory of New Guinea (former German New Guinea)	90,000	250,000
Total	330,000	750,000

JAPANESE CAUSE BACKED BY INDONESIAN IN TOKYO

Jubilation and Congratulation Expressed to War Office—Promises Best Efforts

Expressing jubilation over the consecutive victories of the Japanese troops, particularly the occupation of the Dutch East Indies, Mohammed Juli, an Indonesian residing at the Dai-Iti Hotel here sent the following letter of congratulation to the War Office on the occasion of Army Day, March 10, reports Domei.

"I express my heartfelt congratulations upon hearing of the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies today. We 70,000,000 Indonesians have awaited this day for a long time, and we shall never forget the joy we feel.

"We shall do our utmost toward the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and we hope to share the happiness and prosperity of the East Asian people.

"Furthermore, I intend to give my life for the undertaking of teaching Indonesians, ignorant of the true intentions of Japan, what Japan is really trying to do in East Asia.

"Lastly, I wish to express my profound gratitude to the soldiers who have given their lives for the national cause, and at the same time express my deep sympathy for the bereaved families."

Shetland Islands Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—Powerful formations of German aircraft have attacked and sunk an enemy vessel of 2,000 tons off the Shetland Islands, while air facilities there were subjected to devastating bombing, the High Command announced today.

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ITALY APPOINTS ENVOY TO VICHY GOVERNMENT

Count Vittorio Zoppi to Head New Diplomatic Mission to France

Transocean

VICHY, March 2.—Establishment of Italian diplomatic representation in Vichy was announced by the official French news agency yesterday.

The announcement reads:

"The Italian Embassy in Paris will have permanent representation in Vichy which will be headed by Count Vittorio Zoppi. Their representation will also comprise an economic department.

"Count Zoppi, who has been in Vichy for a short while, will return shortly to take up his duties."

12th Concert of Kosei Bunka
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Soprano Solo: JEANNE OKAMI
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Aria from "ROMEO ET JULIET .... Gounod
and two other numbers.
Piano Solo: LYDIA SHAPIRO
a. BERCEUSE .... Chopin
b. BARCAROLLE .... Chopin
c. MEPHISTO WALTZ .... Liszt
Violin Solo: ANNA ONO
a. CANZONETTA .... Tschaikowsky
b. Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso ...... Saint-Saens
Piano Accompaniment: KLAUS PRINGSHEIM
Talkie: "TASTA DIRA" in Marta Eggerth
Admission: ¥1.00 Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE

MALAYA GOVERNORS REVEALED BY ARMY

All Except Head of Pahang Appointed—Departmental Chiefs Selected

Domei

SHONAN ISLAND, March 11.—With political and economic reorganization in Malay provinces rapidly going on, the names of the governors appointed for Malay provinces and Mayor of the Special Shonan Municipal Government today were formally announced by Headquarters of the Japanese military administration under Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita. Only the governor of Pahang province has not yet been decided. The list of governors appointed are as follows:

Shigeo Otate—Mayor of the Special Shonan Municipal Government.
Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama—Governor of Penang Province.
Major-General Masakichi Itani—Governor of Johore Province.
Mayor-General Seiji Sukekawa—Governor of Kedahperlis Province.
Yasushi Sunagawa—Governor of Kelantan Province.
Shun Kubota—Governor of Perak Province.
Saburo Hatta—Governor of Negri Sembilan Province.
Manabu Fuji—Governor of Trengganu Province.
Shinzo Kikuchi—Governor of Selangor Province.
Ken Tsurumi—Governor of Malacca Province.

Simultaneously, the appointment of Department heads of the Japanese military administration in Malaya were announced as follows:

Major-General Keishin Hanagi—Director-General of Military Administration.
Colonel Wataru Watanabe—Vice Director-General of Military Administration and concurrently Chief of Bureau of the General Affairs.
Kyuichiro Hara—Head of the Department of Finance.
Shigero Suzuki—Head of the Department of Industry.
Atsumu Tsubota—Head of Communications Department.

Mr. Tsurumi's post as Governor of Malacca Province will temporarily be held by the Governor of Negri Sembilan pending the former's arrival in Malaya. Mr. Tsurumi was former Japanese Consul-General at Singapore.

Raid Scare in L.A.

Domei

BERLIN, March 11.—Air raid sirens sounded for over an hour in Los Angeles and San Diego when a lone aircraft of undisclosed nationality was sighted over the southern coast of California this morning, the German News Agency reported here today.

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CHUNGKING LIKENED TO A CORNERED RAT

Collapse Inevitable in Face of Japan's Successes and Halt in Allied Aid

The utter defeat of the British and American forces in the Pacific, and the continued successes of the Japanese Forces have forced Chungking into the unenviable position of a cornered rat, and its fall is only a matter of time, pointed out Goro Oguchi in an article in the March number of the Sozo. His article follows:

On July 10 last year, Quo Tai-Chi, Chief of the Chungking Diplomatic Bureau, broadcast on an international hook-up that Chungking was sure to launch an autumn offensive against Japan. He was barefaced enough to add that this offensive depended on two factors, American supplies of the necessary war materials within three months, and the state of the Yunnan-Burma route. Almost simultaneously, Quo, through the medium of the newspapers, appealed to America for superpowered airplanes and trained pilots to navigate them. If America would send them to Chungking, Quo stated, it would be easy for Chungking to launch the autumn offensive, and also make it possible to raid the mainland of Japan.

Life-Line for Chiang

General Chiang Kai-shek also sent a letter to President Roosevelt and to Prime Minister Churchill. "Unless the Burma Route is safely established, it might become inevitable for Chungking to conclude peace with Japan. In the event of Japan attacking the Burma Route, this is equivalent to a declaration of war . . ." declared the General, according to a United Press report from Washington on December 2. All this shows that Chungking considered the Burma Route as being of the utmost importance.

What is remarkable is the publication of the above reports on the part of the U.P., which is nothing but a propaganda organ of the American Government. America is supposedly on the side of Chungking, and so why should it reveal the weakness of the Chungking Government in this way?

As a matter of fact, America has never aided the Chungking Government for unselfish purposes. Its slogans—for the sake of democracy, for the sake of Chungking, for the sake of Chiang Kai-shek—were nothing but propaganda ballyhoo. America was only playing Chungking off against Japan for her own benefit.

At the time Washington issued the report described above, America launched into the offensive against Japan, thinking that Japan would submit to her demands. For this America evidently felt that it was necessary to show up the weakness of Chungking. Chungking, on her part, would have to bow down to American wishes once her weakness was revealed to the Japanese. America evidently thought this step was a masterstroke of diplomacy. It only showed up, however, the fact that she had been using Chungking for her own aims.

Chungking at this time had to be the humble servant, but before the establishment of the ABCD ring Chungking had been playing off America and Britain against each other for the sake of continuing the offensive against Japan. America and Britain had believed Chungking's propaganda about the so-called ambition and weakness of Japan, and had come to underestimate this country's real strength. The result was the ABCD ring and America's boorish antagonism against Japan.

American Self-Conceit

American self-conceit was one reason why the U.S. failed to recognize the real strength of Japan. The machinations of Chungking, too, were responsible for this illusion of Japan's weakness. Chungking thought that by pitting America, Britain and Japan against one another it could reap considerable profit. In a way she succeeded, for America became aggressive beyond endurance, and Japan's patience was exhausted. War was the result, but did Chungking gain anything by it? Certainly not. The success of its machinations only plunged Chungking deeper into the throes of agony and despair.

Japan's enemies thought that she would be exhausted economically before the war ended, and that ultimately she would be obliged to bow down to America and British wishes.

Chungking could not at first believe the reports of the overwhelming victories of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor. It thought that the reports were merely part of some Japanese propaganda. When at last it was convinced of the truth, Chungking was dumbfounded, and it was in this dazed condition that reports of the British defeats in Malaya came pouring in one after the other.

When the Japanese Forces gained complete control of the Southwest Pacific area, Chungking recovered from her daze, and fell into a panic.

The Burma Route was in danger, and Chungking could not keep still. She was like a cat on hot bricks. At this critical juncture she heard that Churchill had flown to Washington to confer with Roosevelt. The result of the conference was disappointing to Chungking. Both Britain and America could not do anything about their defeats in the Pacific. They could not even bring part of their Atlantic forces to the Pacific. Thus they had to leave the Pacific to the Japanese. They would concentrate their full strength in Europe, North Africa and in the Near East. They would finish the European War first, and then turn their attention to the Pacific.

In short, both America and Britain could not admit that they had been defeated in the Pacific, and they had to make Hitlerism the excuse for retreating into the Atlantic and into Europe. The whole procedure was nothing but a vain effort to save their own faces.

Chungking frantically demanded that both America and Britain should settle the war in the Pacific first before turning their attention to the European question. Chiang Kai-shek, however, realized that he had been double-crossed when Britain and America turned a deaf ear to his appeals. He fell into a panic. Panic seemed to develop into insanity, for this time he began to attack his former allies.

Although America and Britain did not pay much attention to Chungking, they could not afford to lose their only ally in East Asia, and according to newspaper reports on February 4, the U.S. raised $500,000,000 to aid Chungking, and Britain made promises to help her ally in East Asia.

Chungking had always hoped that America and Britain would deal a crushing blow to Japan with their military might. But Chungking has now been made to realize that this hope can never be realized. It did hope, however, that both its allies would recover from their first defeat, and return to the fight with renewed vigor. Its appeals to Britain and the U.S. were requests for arms and ammunition. Its successive defeats in China had deprived it of military weapons, and it knew that without weapons it could not continue hostilities against Japan. Chungking agents in Washington frantically appealed to the U.S. Government for a credit of $1,000,000,000 for the purchase of armaments.

But Chungking needed the armaments first, and its latest appeals show how great the need is. The question is, of course, will America send the necessary armaments? Even if the U.S. desires to do so, how is it going to do this?

Southwest Pacific Controlled

The ships of the Imperial Navy have conquered the Southwest Pacific. The American Navy is unable to retake the Philippines. Can such a navy undertake the sending of large quantities of arms all the way across the Pacific? Even if the armaments do manage to arrive by a roundabout way, the Burma Route is practically controlled by the Japanese Forces. It seems that Chungking is counting her chickens before they are hatched.

With blind perversity Chungking is refusing to give up hope of receiving aid through the Burma Route. If it could look at itself objectively, it would see that its position is nothing but that of a cornered rat.

It is rumored that 200,000 Chungking troops have filtered into Burma. This is nothing but propaganda. Last year about 10,000 Chungking troops were brought to Burma, but the natives hotly rebelled against their presence. There is no reason why the Burmese should quietly allow the presence of 200,000 Chinese troops in their country. Even if a few Chinese troops have entered Burma to reinforce the British troops, reaction is sure to follow, for the Britishers are bound to dislike this implication of their own weakness.

When the Japanese Forces attacked Hongkong, the British Ambassador in Chungking requested Chiang Kai-shek to send his armies round in a flanking movement to obstruct the Japanese. Chiang Kai-shek knew he did not have any actual power to stem the Japanese, and although he issued orders for the movement of his troops, the fall of Hongkong took place sooner than he expected, and he was dumbfounded. He excused himself by saying that Hongkong had fallen so quickly that he had not time to do anything about it.

When the Chinese armies in Kwangsi and Kwangtung received their orders from Chiang they replied that they would carry them out at once. But they did not. They knew they would be defeated, as they had been defeated before, and shifted a few troops in the neighborhood to give the impression that they were carrying out the orders of the Generalissimo. Therefore, it follows that these same troops, who knew the mettle of the Japanese troops after four years experience, should hesitate before they ventured into Burmese territory to meet a foe they fear more than anything else.

Chungking's influence on the Asiatic coast has been practically eliminated after the outbreak of the present war. To mention one example, the Japanese Forces have seized the control of the papers and the radio-stations, and Chungking propaganda has been forestalled.

Big Blow to Chungking

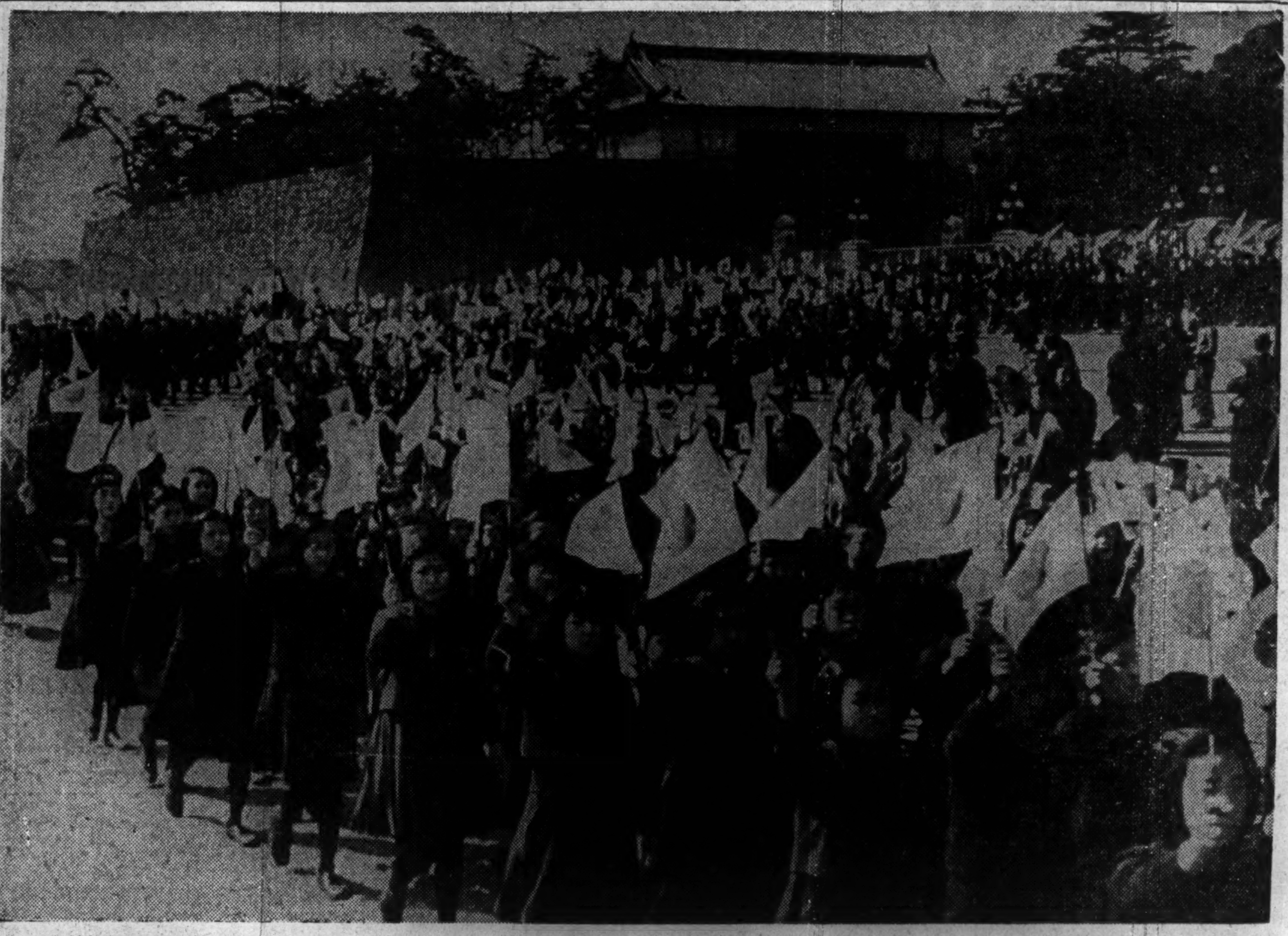
The greatest blow to Chungking was the cessation of monetary contributions from the Chinese merchants in the Straits Settlements. The Chinese emigrants overseas had hitherto sent a vast sum of money to Chungking under the impression that they were being patriotic. With the progress of the war, however, these Chinese realized the true aims of the Japanese, and not only withdrew their support of the Chungking regime, but also swore undying support of and cooperation with the Japanese in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

This change in the attitude of the Chinese merchants is noticeable all over the occupied territories in the Southwest Pacific. Thus Chungking has lost not only the monetary support of these overseas Chinese, but also their moral support. It is inevitable that this change of attitude should have repercussions in the home countries of the overseas Chinese, and it may be expected in the near future that all the Chinese civilians will withdraw their support of the Chungking Regime.

The people are turning more and more to the Nanking Government, and the Chungking Regime is fading out. In short the War of Greater East Asia spells the doom of Chungking. Japan has no wish to cause suffering to the innocent people of China, who are made the victims of the selfish and individualistic ambitions of the Chinese war-mongers. That is why she has been staying her hand, and awaiting the fall of Chungking with patience.

Chungking has been brought to a standstill, and her fall is inevitable. The war has been a long one, but patience will win in the end. The day is not far off when the whole of China will be freed from Communistic elements, and rise as one united body to cooperate with Japan in the formation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Nation Thanks Throne for Second Victory Day



With sun flags in their right hands, thousands of navy-blue uniformed girls marched up to the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace to pay their respects Thursday on the occasion of the Second Victory Day. Thousands of other people from all walks of life also flowed into the plaza after which they left for the Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill to offer thanks to the war dead.

INDIA
An Impartial Study

(Continued From Page 6)

the men who proposed to bring civilization to India.

Documents Forged

His successors in the management of the Company now began a century of unmitigated rape on the resources of India. They profiteered without hindrance: goods which they sold in England for $10,000,000 they bought for $2,000,000 in India. They engaged, corporately and individually, in inland trade, and by refusing to pay the tolls exacted of Hindu traders, acquired a lucrative monopoly. The Company paid such fabulous dividends that its stock rose to $32,000 a share. Its agents deposed and set up Hindu rulers according to bribes refused or received: in 10 years they took in, through such presents $30,000,000. They forged documents as circumstances required, and hanged Hindus for forging documents.

Clive had set up Mir Jafar as ruler of Bengal for £6,192,875: Clive's successors deposed him and set up Mir Kasim on payment of $1,001,345; three years later they restored Mir Jafar for $2,500,825; two years later they replaced him with Najim-ud-Daula for $1,151,780. They taxed the provinces under the Company so exorbitantly that two-thirds of the population fled; defaulters were confined in cages, and exposed to the burning sun; fathers sold their children to meet the rising rates. It was usual to demand 50 per cent of the net produce of the land.

"Every effort, lawful and unlawful," says a Bombay Administration report, written by Englishmen, "was made to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture, in some instances cruel and revolting beyond all description, if they would not or could not yield what was demanded."

Everything on Sale

Warren Hastings exacted contributions as high as a quarter of a million dollars from native princes to the treasury of the Company; he accepted bribes to exact no more, exacted more, and annexed the states that could not pay; he allowed his agents to use torture in extorting contributions; he helped the Nawab of Oudh to rob his mother and grandmother in order to pay the Company $5,000,000; he occupied the province of Oudh with his army, captured it, and then sold it to a prince for $2,500,000; he "lent" a British army to a Hindu rajah for $12,000,000, and made no complaint when it was used to slaughter and be slaughtered for savage purposes. "Everybody and everything," says the Oxford History of India, "was on sale." And Macaulay writes:

> "During the five years which followed the departure of Clive from Bengal, the misgovernment of the English was carried to such a point as seemed incompatible with the existence of society. . . . The servants of the Company . . . forced the natives to buy dear and to sell cheap. . . . Enormous fortunes were thus rapidly accumulated at Calcutta, while 30 million human beings were reduced to the extremity of wretchedness. They had been accustomed to live under tyranny, but never under tyranny like this. . . . Under their old masters they had at least one resource: when the evil became insupportable, the people rose and pulled down the government. But the English Government was not to be so shaken off. That Government, oppressive as the most oppressive form of barbarian despotism, was strong with all the strength of civilization."

By 1858 the crimes of the Company so smelled to heaven that the British Government took over the captured and plundered territories as a colony of the Crown; a little island took over half a continent. England paid the Company handsomely, and added the purchase price to the public debt of India, to be redeemed, principal and interest (originally at 10½ per cent), out of the taxes put upon the Hindu people.

All the debts on the company's books, together with the accrued interest on these debts, were added to the public obligations of India, to be redeemed out of the taxes put upon the Hindu people. Exploitation was dressed now in all the forms of Law—i.e. the rules laid down by the victors for the vanquished. Hypocrisy was added to brutality, while the robbery went on.

Japanese Settlement in P.I.

(Continued From Page 4)

ceeded somehow in deporting them from Luzon. Don Rodrigo de Vivero y Velasco, the newly-appointed provisional Governor-General, in a letter to the King of Spain on July 8, 1608, stated that he had entrusted Doctor de la Vega, Judge of the High Court, with the task of banishing the Japanese from Manila, adding that he had written to the Emperor of Japan informing him of what atrocities had been committed by the banished Japanese and requesting him to deal with them as they deserved, and also to limit the number of Japanese coming over to the Philippines to merchants and necessary crews.

On July 9 of the same year the provisional Governor-General of the Philippines wrote to Iyeyasu Tokugawa, retired Shogun of Japan, to the effect that all Japanese residents had been repatriated that year, this action having been necessitated by the trouble they had caused by their repeated riots, but that Japanese merchants and other bona fide Japanese immigrants would be granted entry into Manila. In his letter addressed to Shogun Hidetada Tokugawa, of Japan, under the same date, the provisional Governor-General requested him to limit the number of Japanese merchant vessels to four annually. A few years previously Governor-General Acuna had limited the number to six, but now the provisional Governor-General demanded the further reduction mentioned, obviously as a precaution against future rioting. On August 6 of the same year Iyeyasu Tokugawa replied that all Japanese residents in the Philippines found violating the law should be summarily executed, at the same time issuing a mandate to the provisional Governor-General authorizing him to deal with such troublesome Japanese residents in accordance with the Luzon law. This mandate, written in Japanese, was posted on a public bulletin board so that every Japanese resident could see it.

The Tokugawa Shogunate, which was pursuing a policy of encouraging peaceful trade avoiding friction with foreign countries, left the matter of the punishment of Japanese involved in disturbances in the Philippines to the discretion of the Governor-General, at the same time promptly accepting the proposal made by the latter.

(To Be Continued)

Martial Art

(Continued From Page 4)

walls but wooden walls and wooden and paper sliding screens.

And all these sliding screens and some of the wooden pillars can be removed so as to make the rooms into a large assembly hall. Such an architectural device was very convenient in holding secret discussions, because it enabled the members to guard against eavesdroppers who might otherwise steal near and conceal themselves behind these pillars and sliding screens.

Another architectural wonder is found on the corridor in front of the Tozamurai, where warriors stayed. However softly you may walk in the corridor, your footsteps can be heard. You will hear an audible echo just under your feet every time you step forward on that 20-foot wide wooden corridor. It is a pleasant sound which may make you recall a nightingale's song to your mind. Hence its name "Uguisu Bari" or A Corridor of A Nightingale. Its other name is "Shinobi Yoke" or A Corridor to Keep Off Eavesdroppers.

A visitor in the O-hiroma can command a grand view of a famous landscape garden, named "Ninomaru Garden," which is laid out to the west of this hall. This one-acre garden measuring 180 feet by 240 feet was built in 1601 by Enshu Kobori, a feudal lord, better known as a landscape artist. It is designed to appeal to the eye and combines gorgeousness with strength, and harmonizes well with the magnificent architecture of the Ninomaru. One-third of the garden is a lake, forming the style of a Chinese letter for heart by various promontories. Numerous rare stones in fantastic shapes, a few imposing stone-lanterns and stone-bridges, each different in size and form, are dexterously arranged along the banks, on the lawn by the lake, on the sands, and on the two islands, "Tsuru" (Crane) and "Kame" (Turtle), in the lake.

These stones, stone-bridges and stone-lanterns were presented to a Shogun by feudal lords from various parts of Japan. This is the finest example of a "Stone-and-Water" garden in Japan, and one of the typical gardens built in the inner courts of the palace buildings of the Tokugawa feudal fortifications.

Of old, the great donjon of the "Hommaru," or first castle, must have been towering high on the west. But now, for scenic background, there is nothing but a group of sky-kissing pine trees standing on the edge of the stone basement of the bygone donjon.

In spirit and technique this garden belongs to the preceding Momoyama Period, when the majestic martial spirit of a Samurai was most clearly incarnated into art-works.

After the Restoration which was declared by the last Shogun Keiki Tokugawa some 75 years ago in the O-hiroma of the Nijo Castle, the castle was donated to the Imperial Household. On October 25, 1940, it was offered to the Kyoto Municipality and is open to public inspection at a nominal admission fee.

LEADING MUSICIANS APPEAR IN CONCERTS

All-Wagner Program by New Symphony Enthusiastically Received

Prominent musicians serving on the teaching staff of the Tokyo Academy of Music were in the spotlight of Tokyo's musical life these days as several concerts were given at the Hibiya Public Hall featuring a pianist, a violinist, and two conductors. Helmut Fellmer, who teaches composition and conducting, was presented by the New Symphony Orchestra, Wednesday and Thursday, conducting an all-Wagner program; Alexandre Moguilewsky, of the violin department, was heard Monday night in a solo recital; Manfred Gurlitt, who is in charge of conducting and composition courses, directed the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's Seventh Subscription Concert, Saturday evening, and Leonid Kreutzer, one of the piano instructors of the Academy gave his piano recital of the season.

The all-Wagner program offered by the New Symphony Orchestra as a special event outside the series of its regular subscription concerts was the first of its kind held in Tokyo in many years. While one or the other of the best known selections from the music dramas of the German master are occasionally found on a local concert program, altogether Wagner's work has remained comparatively unfamiliar to Japanese audiences. But it may be recalled at this opportunity that it was the Tokyo Academy of Music which has in former years successfully attempted on several occasions to introduce here larger portions of Wagner's operas in performances with its staff of vocal soloists, its chorus, and its orchestra.

Many Compositions Played

This most recent program given by the New Symphony Orchestra included the Prelude to Act I, and "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin;" Overture to "Tannhaeuser;" Prelude to Act III, Dance of the Apparentices, and Entry of the Masters, from "Die Meistersinger;" Prelude and Isolde's Love Death, from "Tristan und Isolde;" Good Friday Music, from "Parsifal," and Wotan's Farewell and Fire Music, from "Die Walkuere."

Miss Hideko Yamanouchi, one of the most richly endowed sopranos graduated in recent years from the Academy, earned cordial applause as the vocal soloist with her interpretation of "Elsa's Dream," Professor Fellmer ably led the large orchestra through the intricacies of Wagner's scores in performances which left a deep impression upon the audience.

Professor Moguilewsky was heard in a rich and well selected program at his recital on Monday, the first part of which was given to Bach and Mozart, including the former's Sarabande from English Suite No. 3 for Clavecin, arranged by Saint-Saens, and Chaconne for Violin alone, from the D minor Partita; and the latter's Concerto in G major, Koechel No. 216, and Adagio in E major, Koechel No. 261. The second half brought Bruch's Violin Concerto No. 1, in G minor, and smaller selections by Monteclair-Friedberg, Balogh-Kreisler, Schumann, Chopin-Moguilewsky, and De Falla-Kreisler.

The full range of Professor Moguilewsky's superior technique and musicianship was displayed in this program: his mature mastership in the interpretation of the Mozart numbers, and in particular in the beautiful rendition of the slow movement from the Concerto; his seasoned technique in the ease with which he handled the problems of the Chaconne as though there were no problems; his fire and brilliance in the virtuosic performances given in the latter half of the program. Alexis Abaza, a young Russian musician, gave excellent support at the piano.

Girl's Talent Shown

Another violinist, this time a talented young Japanese, Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, provided the outstanding attraction for the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra's periodical subscription program, conducted by Professor Gurlitt, Saturday of last week. This gifted girl has in many concerts since her debut a few years ago shown her abilities which are securing her a leading place among violinists in this country, not alone for the future, but definitely already at the present time. Her selection this time was Lalo's Spanish Symphony in D minor, approved and acclaimed by audiences the world over as one of the most brilliant works in the literature of its kind.

A pianist with an established reputation, Professor Kreutzer enthused his large following Thursday of last week, with a program of classical standard works of the keyboard: Schumann's Fantasia Opus 17; Mozart's Sonota in A major (with the "Turkish March"); Brahms Waltz Opus 39, and Chopins 12 Etudes Opus 25. His stylish rendition of the Mozart, and the interpretation he gave to the Chopin work, elaborating the characteristics of each of the studies, were the highlights of the much applauded program.

Kobe Notes

The K.R. and A.C. team defeated the Mission School players 8 to 3 in a practice game played on the Recreation Grounds on Wednesday. The score at half-time was 4 to 2 in favor of the foreign club.

The K.R. and A.C. lineup follows: Schmidt; Rodriguez; Grossmann, Orth, Mendonca; Hesse, Piper, Arratoon, Brueggemann and Buettinghaus. (The K.R. and A.C. fielded 10 men).

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on March 11: Mr. Y. Furuya, Mr. S. Fukuhara, Mr. T. Iwamoto, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. de Lemoine, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mr. Y. Matsumoto, Mr. and Mrs. R. Maegane, Dr. and Mrs. W. Prahl and two sons.

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MARTIAL ART

OBJECTS OF ART IN NIJO CASTLE REFLECT STRONG MILITARY INFLUENCE

By KATSUTARO NARITA

There is evidence to show that martial spirit will find expression not only in fighting but in art. The Nijo Castle of Kyoto, built by Iyeyasu (1542-1616), first Shogun of the Tokugawa, is an example of the latter.

The outstanding feature of the Nijo Castle consists in the Ninomaru, Second Castle, with its stone-and-water landscape garden. This one-storied castle building, commonly called "Hira Ziro" or "Flat Castle," comprises five divisions, that is, "Tozamurai" or Waiting Hall with its imposing carriage entrance, "Shikidai no ma" or Hall of Decorum and Salutation, "O-hiroma" or Grand Hall where feudal lords were received by a Shogun, "Kuro Shoin" or Black Studying Hall, and "Shiro Shoin" or White Studying Hall: each containing several majestic rooms And the interior decoration of these rooms represents the martial atmosphere of that age.

Anyone who first hears the names of these rooms may imagine that the Ninomaru is a kind of a herbarium for there are "Yenagi no ma" or Willow Room, "Wakamatsu no ma" or Young Pine Tree Room, "Fuyo no ma" or Changeable Mallow Room, "Kiku no ma" or Chrysanthemum Room, "Botan no ma" or Peony Room, and "Sotetsu no ma" or Sago Palm Room.

However, the Ninomaru is by no means a herbarium. In reality all these courtly plants, which symbolize the Samurai spirit in different ways, are drawn on the wooden or paper sliding screens and wooden walls of the rooms contained in the Ninomaru. They are marked by a rare order of strength and grandeur, displayed in simple but gorgeous color contrasts. A connoisseur will be impressed deeply by the strongest type of martial spirit which stamped both the Momoyama Period (1574-1614) and the beginning of the Yedo Period (1615-1866).

These fine objects of art are attributed to Tan-yu, Naonobu, and Koe, all celebrated masters of the Kano School of painting which developed and flourished to the fullest in those days. These masters invariably chose a robust pine tree for their subject, to express the vigor particular to the warrior class.

Indeed, the most distinctive paintings in the Ninomaru are those of pine trees which can be found, in room after room, on walls and sliding screens. Glancing at their majestic trunks, vigorous branches, and green conical clusters of tense leaves, no visitor will fail to be affected by the extraordinary vital force. The finest example of this favorite subject with the Kano painters lies in the first room of the "Kuro Shoin." It is a time-honored colossal pine tree draped in snow, with three little birds perched on it, drawn on a single non-gnarled plank of Keyaki (Zelkova Acuminata), 16 feet long, 8 inches thick, and 13 feet wide, which forms the wall of the "Tokonoma" or frontal alcove of this room. The pine tree is grouped with a plum tree decorated with a few flowers blooming in cold weather. Beauty, grandeur, and intensity are enhanced to the highest degree in the scale of this picture. This is a masterpiece by Naonobu.

Another huge pine tree with a dark red trunk is painted on the wall of the Tokonoma of the "O-hiroma." But in this hall are also eye-arresting grand pine trees which are painted on gold leaf on all sliding screens. These are works by Tan-yu. They are in harmony with the open carvings of "Ramma" or transom windows above the lintels over these sliding screens. Gorgeousness and simplicity characterizing these pine trees are believed to be a reflection of the military atmosphere of the age under which the Kano School flourished.

However, Kano masters are excellent also in drawing animals. At the entrance to the "Shikidai no ma" from the "Tozamurai" you will halt without fail. Because there stands a dignified "Kara Jishi" or Chinese-styled lion, painted by one of the Kano masters on a pair of cedar doors. His eyes will glare straight at you from whatever particular place you look at this picture. With his brawny body, this staring creature is regarded as a symbol of the influence of a Shogun. The look in the eyes of this lion shows that he is on watch and guarding against enemies from all directions. "Be on the alert!" This important lesson was always drawn from this lion by many a Samurai. Anyone who sees this will think that Japan today is on the alert just like this glaring lion.

In the "Tozamurai" you will stop in front of other strange animals. They are drawn on some sliding screens in one of the rooms of this hall. They are neither cats, leopards, nor tigers. However, they have long been looked upon as tigers. They are strange and grotesque, but interesting animals which were created by some Kano painter. At the beginning of the Tokugawa Shogunate no real tiger had ever been brought to this land, so that the painter had to create a "tiger" from his imagination. These "tigers" and some bamboos are painted on a gold background. Just like so many roaring cannons, they seem to roar furiously. This room is called "Tora no ma" or Tigers' Room.

Thus most of the rooms contained in the Ninomaru are made gorgeous and resplendent with many kinds of paintings. Moreover, the beauty of some of these rooms is enhanced by the colorful ceilings and their rare and splendid "Ramma" or transom windows. On some ceilings are drawn a number of colorful pictures of blooming flowers of hollyhock, chrysanthemum and what not, and in some of these "Ramma" are fitted extravagant open carvings such as of a few peacocks flying among many flowers, dallying in the wind.

However, what is the most striking feature in the Ninomura? It is the "Kuro Shoin"—a hall which has long been considered as the most valuable thing from a point of architectural view, because its rooms form the finest example of a structure in the "Shoin Zukuri" style of architecture. The literal meaning of the words "Shoin" and "Zukuri" are studying room" and "making" respectively. This style is that of a dwelling house with a study which is furnished on the inside with a "Tokonoma;" "Chigai Dana" or two shelves arranged stepwise on the wall adjacent to the "Tokonoma;" "Tsuke Shoin," sort of a bay window of paper screens by which is laid a reading desk; "Musha Kakushi," side room where Samurai wait upon their lord who is reading in the study; "Fusuma," sliding paper screens and "Sugido," panels made from cryptomeria, both generally decorated with a landscape drawn in a single hue; ceilings; narrow verandahs; and an entrance room. It developed most vigorously in the Momoyama Age with the rich decorations of paintings and sculptures; and it was adopted only by a Samurai's family.

The inner beauty of the Kuro Shoin is famous for its exquisite color design. A full light of gold and harmonious colors will arouse admiration. Especially will the visitor be attracted to the beauty of the gold-foiled sliding screen with their heavy, black lacquered frames, on which are painted various pictures in many colors such as green, vermillion, blue and crimson all of which are in pleasant harmony. The presiding atmosphere of this hall is harmony between splendor and repose which is brought out by the contrast of gold and black. And the ceiling of the study is coffered, and its coffered frames are coated with colored pictures. And the Ramma are richly colored by open works. Thus, splendor and repose form a refined and dignified atmosphere in the Kuro Shoin.

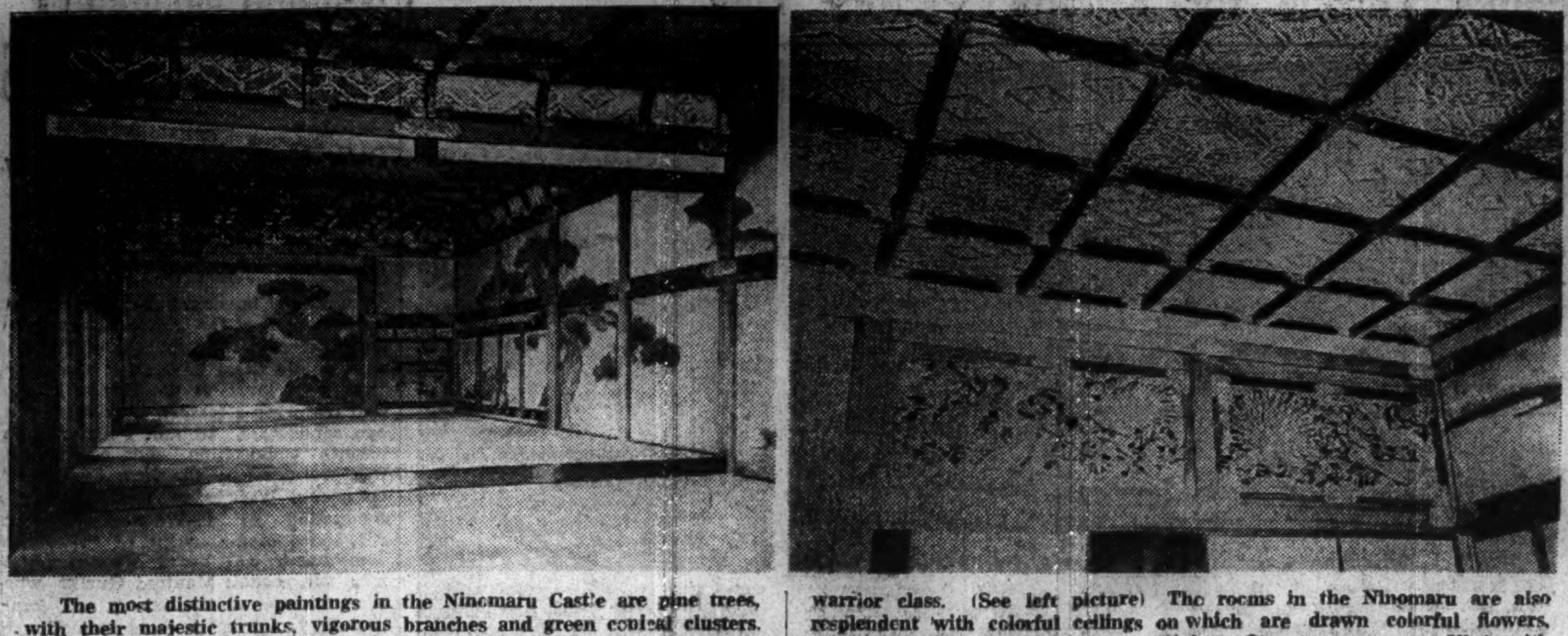
In the first room which is the studying room and the essential part of the Kuro Shoin, all paintings, including that of the snow-clad gigantic pine tree already mentioned, are masterpieces by Naonobu. Elegant bamboos are drawn on the walls of its Tokonoma with Chigai Dana, suggestive of a Samurai's straight-forward character. Three dozen or more of the Tokugawa's crests (hollyhock flowers) of antique cloisonne called "Doro Shippo" and the same number of metals to decorate them are patched on the "Nageshi," horizontal timber around the walls of this room, about seven feet above the floor. And many luxuriant cherry blossoms and a pheasant perching under them are painted by a rare order of breadth on the sliding screens at the entrance from the first room to the Musha Kakushi.

Immense quantities of fresh double-petaled cherry flowers in full bloom over a country fence are painted on the sliding screens of the second room of the Kuro Shoin. They symbolize spring season, forming a good contract to many lovely chrysanthemum flowers, pride of autumn, which are embossed on the wall of the fourth room, the upper part of which is delineated with innumerable colorful fans, large and small, furled and unfurled. The name of the fourth room is "Kiku no ma" (Chrysanthemum Room) or "Semmen no ma" (Fans Room).

As partitions between the rooms, the Ninomaru does not have plaster

(Continued on Page 3)

Art Which Flourished in Military Age



The most distinctive paintings in the Ninomaru Castle are pine trees, with their majestic trunks, vigorous branches and green conical clusters. These pine trees may be found in room after room and on walls and on sliding doors. Tan-yu, Naonobu and Koe of the Kano School invariably chose a robust pine tree to express the vigor particular to the warrior class. (See left picture) The rooms in the Ninomaru are also resplendent with colorful ceilings on which are drawn colorful flowers, hollyhocks and chrysanthemums. (Right) The transoms are filled with extravagant carvings of flying peacocks. (These pictures have been reproduced through the courtesy of the Kyoto Municipality).

JAPANESE SETTLEMENT IN P.I.

(Continued from Wednesday)

Japanese and Chinese Communities

Alarmed over the plans for the conquest of the Philippine Islands as worked out by the Japanese Shogun, Hideyoshi Toyotomi, the Luzon Government segregated all the Japanese residing in Manila, ordering them to move to a special quarter appointed for the purpose in the suburbs of the town. The Japanese colony, at that time numbering some three or four hundred, was steadily increasing, so that in a couple of years the population amounted to a thousand. Thus, to accommodate so many people, the colony must have been a fairly large one.

Before long the Chinese, who had also been segregated to some place in the suburbs, gradually moved back into the city. In June, 1595, almost immediately after his assumption of the post of Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, Antonio de Morga established a new quarters for the Chinese residents to which they were all removed, this being called Parian, and was situated at San Gabriel outside the city walls. In February, 1597, this district was entirely wiped out by a serious conflagration. A new Parian was built at a short distance from the old site. The Chinese quarter in the suburbs of Manila went through a series of vicissitudes, being deserted not long after its founding, then rebuilt, and again destroyed by fire, and once more reconstructed.

History records no destruction of the Japanese quarter, which was built at the same time as the Chinese one, so that it may be taken for granted that the Japanese quarter thrived at its original site without undergoing any change. Hernando de los Rios, in a letter to the King of Spain, reported that there were many Japanese residing in the suburbs of Manila as merchants, their number amounting to 2,000. It would thus appear fairly certain that, like the Chinese, there was a considerable number of Japanese living in the suburbs of Manila.

In the meantime, as has already been mentioned, the outbreak of the San Felipe incident again impaired the relations between the Philippines and Japan, apparently leading to the deportation of a large number of Japanese on the part of the Luzon authorities, resulting, probably, in a marked decline in the number of residents in the Japanese town in the suburbs of Manila. Despite, the tense feeling prevailing between the authorities in Japan and in the Philippines, trade between the two countries continued to increase, inasmuch as every year many Japanese merchant vessels called at Manila, this probably resulting in a new growth of the Japanese colony till it reached its former size, fresh emigrants arriving on board every vessel.

Japanese at Dilao

On January 22, 1601, the Governor-General granted permission to the Franciscan fathers to start mission work at Dilao for the Japanese residents in that colony. A small church was erected, roofed with betel and coco leaves, to accommodate the small Japanese congregation. Only July 3 in the following year the National Synod in Manila dispatched a letter to the King of Spain recommending the establishment of definite spheres for mission work by the various orders, also petitioning him to forbid the random building of churches by these orders. This letter would seem to show the Franciscan missionaries, through their having been the pioneers in work among the Japanese in the colony, invited jealousy among the members of other orders. It also provides an interesting commentary on the Japanese colony itself at Dilao, for it would show that its size and population justified the construction of a special church for them.

Early in October, 1603, when a serious riot broke out in the Chinese colony, threatening Manila with an unprecedented crisis, the then Governor-General, Pedro Bravo de Acuna, who was greatly concerned over the gravity of the situation, sought the assistance of the Japanese in quelling the disturbance. Bartolome Leonardo de Argensola, in his Conquista de las Islas Malvcas (Conquest of the Molucca Islands), published six years later, wrote:

> Near Parian in the suburbs of Manila stands another village, inhabited by Japanese (otro barrio habitado de Iapones), who are the enemy of the Chinese and whose countrymen are at constant war with China. The Governor-General of the Philippines summoned the chief of the Japanese colony and asked him whether the Japanese would assist the Spanish authorities against the Chinese in case the latter rose up in arms, after assuring him in a kind way that the Governor-General would repose implicit confidence in the Japanese under all circumstances.

This shows in no uncertain terms that the Japanese residents in Manila were already occupying a separate village near Parian, the Chinese quarter, a hundred paces outside the town wall, and that the Japanese colony had become sufficiently influential to be of effective service to the Spanish authorities in suppressing the Chinese riots.

This Japanese village must have been situated at Dilao, where the Franciscan fathers had built their church for the Japanese Christians. Also the Japanese quarter built in the suburbs of Manila in 1592 must have been located at Dilao, which history says was situated outside the eastern town wall adjoining Parian, the Chinese quarter in the south.

Reports vary as to the number of Japanese residents at Dilao who were mobilized to assist the Spanish authorities during the Chinese uprisings, one report placing them at 300 and another at 800. The most complete and reliable record of the Chinese disturbances, compiled by Miguel Rodriguez Maldonado, says that 500 Japanese took part in the battle of October 6, while 400 participated in the chase, started on October 18, of the Chinese rioters. If it be true that 500 effectives were mobilized from the Japanese colony one may safely infer that the Japanese settlement must have represented a fair town. In 1592, when the Japanese quarter was first designated and established, the colony contained some three or four hundred only, but in a couple of years it rose to a thousand. The outbreak of the San Felipe incident resulted in a temporary reduction in the population, but it is probable that the steady increase in trade between Japan and the Philippines led to an increase in its population.

A full description of the situation of the Japanese colony at Dilao, as well as of the mode of life of the Japanese there, is given by Morga:

> Parian is a commercial town in a large area, consisting of many streets. It stands but a short distance from the town wall, with a river running near by. This district is called San Gabriel. There are Japanese Christians and heathens in Manila. These Japanese have come from Japan aboard Japanese vessels and settled in Manila. They are not so numerous as the Chinese. Their settlement is situated in a special quarter outside the town, and stands between Parian, the Chinese quarter, and Laguio, a native quarter, adjoining the La Candelaria monastery. A Franciscan father is carrying on mission work among the Japanese colony through an interpreter specially engaged by him. The Japanese are a people of noble spirit. They are good natured and courageous. They wear clothes peculiar to their country, which are kimono, made of dyed silk or cotton, coming down to the middle of the legs and opening in front. Loose and short trousers are worn inside, while socks made of leather are worn. The Japanese footwear resembles sandals, its soles being cleverly woven with straw. The Japanese do not wear hats or caps. Their hair is shaved up to the top of their heads, whose back is grown with long hair, which is tied into a graceful knot on the top of the head. They wear two swords at their side, one long and the other short. They seldom cultivate beards or moustaches. Their appearance and manner are noble. They observe courtesy and etiquette; they prize honor and order; and they are courageous in face of hardship and privation........The Japanese residents at Manila may not exceed five hundred at most. They never go to other islands of the Philippines for settlement. And it is characteristic of the Japanese that they return home without staying long in Manila. They deserve cordial treatment, which is accorded them in everything. This is also done for the purpose of maintaining friendly relations between Japan and the Philippines.

This description was doubtless based upon Morga's observations during his sojourn in Manila. His estimate of the Japanese colony at Dilao as being 500 may have been made on the basis of his observations in 1603, the last year of his sojourn in Manila. It bears out the figure given by M. R. Maldonado regarding the Japanese colony at Dilao in the same year as some four or five hundred.

Where Situated

It should be noted that Dilao, where the Japanese town flourished, lay between Parian, the Chinese quarter, and Laguio, a native district adjoining the La Candelaria monastery. Parian was built in San Gabriel, a rectangular area outside the eastern wall and bounded by the town wall and the Pasig River on three sides.

With regard to the location of Laguio, Morga wrote that there were two promenades leading out of Manila to the suburbs, one leading from the town gate to the native quarter at Laguio via the San Anton monastery. This led to La Candelaria, the Franciscan monastery, and the most holy place for the citizens of Manila.

In the conclusion of his painstaking work, Jose Rizal asserts that Laguio was situated in Paco, near the River Pasig and that La Candelaria was located where the village of Paco now stands. His researches shed much light on the exact location of the Japanese town at Dilao. Light on its situation was also given in a letter written by Miguel de Benavides, Bishop of Manila, under date of February 5, 1605, this showing that the Japanese town was situated between Parian and Laguio. It further shows that the Chinese and native quarters were separated by a ditch, while the Japanese settlement stood but a stone's throw from some of the native houses in Laguio. It appears that the Japanese town stood where the old Chinese quarter had stood, adjoining the La Candelaria monastery.

To the writer's knowledge, the Japanese town at Dilao did not appear on any of the old maps or plans of Manila, except in the one drawn by Ignacio Munoz in 1671 which shows that Parian was located outside the eastern wall. The quarter is described as a rectangular area under I. Separated from the Chinese quarter by two ditches San Anton district lay to the south. It is shown under d. Southeast of San Anton, Dilao is given under e outside the town wall. This plan of Manila, together with his research works referred to above, established the location of the Japanese town as Dilao.

The modern city of Manila has developed and expanded to such an extent that hardly a trace of the old city is to be found, though fortunately the city still retains the ruins of its old wall. If the old plan of Manila and the research works already referred to are read together with the ruins of the old town wall as landmarks, it would appear evident that Dilao, where the Japanese town was situated, included that part of the present city occupied by the Legislative Building, the Normal School, the Y.M.C.A. building, and the Girls' Dormitory, namely Conception Street (Calle Concepcion), in addition to Ayala Boulvarde and the golf links to the southeast of the old town hall.

Not long after, the Chinese quarter at Parian was restored. According to a clerk who accompanied Rodriguez Diaz Guiral, a High Court inspector in Manila during a tour of inspection in May, 1606, there were as many as 500 Chinese shops in Parian. This clerk also paid a visit to the Japanese town on June 17 in the following year and reported the existence of 91 Japanese shops. The natural inference is that in addition to the shops there must have been a considerable number of Japanese residences.

Tokugawa's Peaceful Policy

In 1606 a most unfortunate incident occurred, a Japanese resident being killed by a Spaniard. This led to a threatened uprising by the enraged Japanese against the Spanish authorities, and history records the fact that some 1,500 Japanese were involved in the plot. Compared with 1603, when the Japanese colony at Dilao was composed of some 500 people, by 1606 the number had trebled.

The threatened Japanese plot of 1606 was nipped in the bud, thanks to an appeasement policy successfully resorted to by the Spanish authorities, but in spite of this the colony did not remain quiet, for in the following year, 1607, the Japanese residents in Manila started a riot, repeating the same disturbance also in 1608. In 1609 again, in conjunction with the Chinese, another riot was staged, this time the restive Japanese residents gaining the upper hand of the Manila authorities, who, however, seem to have suc-

(Continued on Page 3)

Nijo Castle, Kyoto

Within the walls of this graceful castle built by Iyeyasu Tokugawa are found many objects of art, celebrated master-pieces by Tan-yu, Naonobu and Koe of the Kano School of painting. The other outstanding feature of the Nijo Castle consists in the Ninomaru or Second Castle, with its stone-and-water landscape garden.

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NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Friday

— Morning —

6:40 Serial Talk, "Japanese Classics and Spirit," by Dr. Shozo Kawano.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Fumio Asakura; Patriotic Poem Recital by Announcer Tateno.
8:00 News; Music: "Violin Concerto in G Minor" and Music Drama "Rosenkavalier"—Waltz (Richard Strauss).
10:30 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "The Way to Make the Best Use of Victories."
11:00 National School 1st and 2nd Class Hour: Talk, "Soldiers at the War Front" by Fumitomo Shirokura.

— Afternoon —

12:00 Time; News; Nagoya Mandolin Band; Shakuhachi Concert.
1:00 Narration: "An Account of a Wartime Round-the-World Trip," (W. Yamada) by Announcer Oshima.
1:30 Talk on "Leading Little Nation," by Arata Yorida.
2:00 National School 8th Class Hour: Composition Readings Under the "Title of "Hopes After Graduation." Relayed from Seven Stations.
4:00 Serial Lecture on Wartime National Education: "Young Men's School Education," by Yazo Ryokata.

— Evening —

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; the Insects in the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Dr. Fumie Omachi.
6:30 Talk on "Kojiki" or "The Japanese Ancient Chronicle," by Dr. Hisataka Sawagata.
7:30 Talk, "Smaller Manufacturers and Traders' Reorganization," by Motoki Abe, vice-president of the Planning Board.
8:00 Military Hour: Radio Drama.
9:00 News; Rakugo Monologue.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours: 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m. except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

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JAPAN NOT RESTING ON ANY FEET OF CLAY

Victories in Southwestern Pacific Prove Freda Utley Was Wrong

TRANSPORTATION STRESSED

New Structures in Manufacturing, Distribution, Consumption Desired

Japan, which was once described as a country on "feet of clay," by Mrs. Freda Utley, a famous American anti-Japanese commentator, in her exposition of the alleged poor raw material resources of Japan, has now under its control inexhaustible deposits of natural resources in the southwestern Pacific area as a result of its occupation of American, British and Dutch possessions, says the Asahi. Pointing out that the surrender of the Netherlands East Indies is exceedingly significant for Japan's economy, the paper states that the new victory means a prelude to a new stage of the war, namely the beginning of the "resources warfare."

Under the Japanese flag is now found the greater part of important natural resources, including rubber, tin, bauxite, copper, oil, coconut oil, copra, chrome ore, tungsten ore, sugar and hemp. The feet of Japanese economy are now not made of clay but, on the contrary, British and American capitalistic economy which thrived for long years through the exploitation of East Asia is now confronted by a dilemma with the supply of Asiatic resources entirely cut off.

Anti-Axis Camp Hit

The continuous stream of news of Japanese victories is dealing a severe blow to the national defense industry of the anti-Japanese camp. The losses of their strongholds in the southwestern Pacific has been shocking American industrialists who used to boast of the large-scale automobile and canning industries. Although the White House has been making desperate efforts to shift the United States industries to a war footing to cope with the situation, the radical change is now causing no end of troubles.

With the occupation of the erstwhile Dutch colony as a turning point, the current war with the ABCD camp has entered a new stage and the grand-scale economic reconstruction campaign, in concert with military operations, is about to proceed. The Greater East Asia Construction Committee is now busy drafting a concrete plan for the development of the southern regions. Many of those industrialists who were ordered by the Government to undertake development enterprises have already reached occupied areas and are making preparations to begin work.

Since the Japanese Forces in the Netherlands East Indies succeeded in advancing with a lightning speed, the enemy was given no time to destroy the resources. Importance will be attached, in the development undertaking, to those resources which are indispensable for prosecution of the war. On the achievement of the undertaking, asserts the paper, depends the realization of a new East Asiatic economic order and the crumbling of an old world order which was controlled by the United States and the British Empire.

Capacity Must Be Bigger

For this purpose, declares the paper, the shipping capacity of the Japanese Empire must be expanded by every means, as otherwise the supply of the southern resources to this country as well as the industrial productivity expansion will be held up. Efforts should be made by the Government as well as industrialists to improve shipbuilding facilities.

Endeavors, continued the paper, should be directed toward an early completion of the new economic structures covering the manufacturing, distribution and consumption fields.

HIGH-SKILLED INDUSTRIES TO RECEIVE PROTECTION

Certain Manufacturers to Be Designated as Exporters to Southern Countries

With a desire to protect skill and engineering in miscellaneous export industries the Commerce and Industry Ministry has specified a number of industries, in addition to the porcelain industry previously announced, to be protected providing for the return of foreign trade activities, according to the Nichi Nichi. The Ministry issued instructions relative to the measure to prefectural offices containing the following:

Manufacturers owning plants of superior type shall be designated as authorized manufacturers and shall receive orders for articles for exportation to Thailand, French Indo-China and other parts of the Co-Prosperity Sphere from their respective "Exports Buying Companies." Entire outputs of these authorized manufacturers shall be turned into respective "Exports Buying Companies" for exportation. In case of lack of a foreign market merchandise may be disposed of in domestic markets upon receipt of special dispensation from the authorities. Materials will be supplied the manufacturers by the Japan Foreign Trade Association with the object of preserving their skill and engineering.

Exports industries with superior skill which will be protected by the new measure are the button, buckle, handbag, personal ornaments, metal netting, scissor, hook, cutlery, tableware, copper and brassware, cigarette-lighter, cigarette case, cuffs-button, watch, artificial flower, Christmas toys, vase, toilet-set and others.

Victory Day Offering Of Bonds in Streets Attended With Success

Victory celebrations yesterday stimulated the buying of savings and national service bonds on the streets. The Japan Hypothec Bank conducted street sale of these bonds by way of enabling pedestrians to express their gratitude to the armed forces for the glorious victories won in all parts of the southwestern Pacific. Girls posted at strategic corners of the streets leading to the Meiji Shrine, Sukiyabashi, 4-chome, Ginza, and other places began selling the bonds simultaneously at 9 a.m. Passers-by with bright eyes and smiling lips reached for their pocketbooks with alacrity and bought them as fast as they were offered.

JAPAN OIL PROBLEM NOW WHOLLY SOLVED

Loss of Rich Centers Will Cause U.S., Britain To Suffer

With rich oil-producing centers in the southern regions now under the complete control of the Japanese there exists no apprehension any longer for this country regarding the oil problem, instead sufferers will be the United States and Great Britain, states Colonel Kikuzaburo Okada, of the Organization Bureau of the War Ministry Tuesday, in an article entiled. "The War of Greater East Asia and Defense Economic Power," which appeared serially in the Yomiuri.

On the erroneous belief that Japan would yield without having recourse to warfare under their economic pressure the United States and Britain carried out the economic blockade of this country, states the Colonel, and Japan rose up in arms for self-defense.

Prior to the outbreak of the current hostilities, Japan was almost completely driven into a corner by the malicious intent of the United States and Great Britain, which resorted to various measures to bring economic pressure to bear upon this country.

Above all the oil problem alone was important enough for this country to decide its fate. The War of Greater East Asia was started and in three months Japan has come to be relieved of apprehension regarding oil.

Oil Problem Solved

With the capture of the Netherlands East Indies, British and Dutch Borneo, the Colonel predicts, a vast quantity of oil will become available in 1942-43 for this country. In addition to the oil in the Japanese-occupied regions synthetic oil, iso-octane and ethyl petrol have been improved in quality to be utilized for aviation purposes, and as a result any apprehension regarding oil has completely vanished so far as this country is concerned.

Instead the enemy will suffer seriously in the future from the shortage of this important commodity, continues the Colonel, pointing out the fact that although the United States is blessed with rich oil resources the sinking of oil tankers will affect that country in the long run.

Australia is confronted with an imminent shortage of oil, while Great Britain will find it difficult to place at its disposal oil in Iran and Iraq with the loss of the mastery over the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, concludes the Colonel.

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY FOR EUROPE POSSIBLE

Scientific Means Needed for Increased Crop Production Per Acre

Discussing the food question for Europe German Vice-Minister of Food and Agriculture Backe writing in the Berliner Zeitung on March 6 testified to the ample possibility for realizing European food autarchy provided nations of Europe made more exertion, according to a Domei dispatch from Berlin.

"Agriculture of Europe never stood at a more important cross-road in its history," continued the Vice-Minister. "Every nation of the continent must exert its utmost toward self-supply of food, to feed its population by the products of its own farm, shaking itself free from reliance upon imported grains. Statesmen of nations must more fully awake to the importance of this vital question. I am firmly convinced of the possibility of making Europe produce all its provision requirements. What is needed is the application of scientific means and adoption of encouragement measures such as enlargement of acreage, increase of crop per acre, encouragement of fruit culture, rationalization of farm management, etc, for the amplification of farm products as is done in Germany. Prior attention should be directed toward encouragement of production of vegetable food, and subordinate attention for animal food inasmuch as greater quantity of vegetable food than animal food can be produced from the same acreage.

"If all countries of Europe would succeed in producing as much per acre as does Germany, problems and uneasiness about food will be totally banished, and instead of its current population numbering 343,000,000 Europe would be in the position to feed 460,000,000 souls with comparative ease. By increasing the average farm output by 10 per cent it will become superfluous for Europe to depend on imported food. This is by no means any Utopian dream, but is something which has all practical possibility for realization. The only thing needed is a little more push and energy on the part of nations."

LOANS WILL BE GIVEN TO FIXED WAR FIRMS

Wartime Financing Bank to Assist Firms Vitally Important

Proving the fact that the Government will continue its policy of utilizing the existing banking institutions for the industrial financing even after the formation of the projected Wartime Financing Bank, the Finance Ministry has already acted in ordering the Hypothec Bank of Japan to extend loans to designated munitions companies on the condition that such loans will be guaranteed by the Ministry. Similar instructions will also be issued to the Hokkaido Colonial Bank with a view to facilitating the industrial development move in the Hokkaido, reports the Chugai.

Wide attention has been focused by economic leaders, continues the paper, on the Government attitude toward industrial financing by existing banks ever since the Wartime Financing Bank was planned as a semi-governmental agency to facilitate the industrial productivity expansion campaign. Some of the leaders anticipated that the establishment of the projected organization would handicap the role of the Industrial Bank of Japan and other chartered banks engaged in industrial financing.

Aid Given National Policy Firms

The fear, however, was swept away when the Finance Minister stated in his Diet speech that the Wartime Financing Bank would give monetary aid only to those firms which are vitally important for the prosecution of national policy, as well as to other munitions firms which fail to obtain money supply from ordinary banks.

Although efforts will be made by the Finance Ministry to enable the Wartime Financing Bank to function to the fullest extent on the one hand, steps will be made on the other to utilize the existing financing institutions as much as possible. For this purpose the bill revising the Hypothec Bank of Japan Law which is to give the bank a freer hand in industrial financing was introduced to the current session of the Imperial Diet and approved with record-making speed. The revised Law will be promulgated in the near future, paving the way for the smooth carrying out of the mission which was assigned to the bank in the raising of the industrial productivity expansion funds. Apart from the Hypothec Bank of Japan and the Hokkaido Colonial Bank, the Finance Ministry is now considering the issuance of the forced loan order to major commercial banks.

Bonds Floated

Meanwhile, ¥535,512,000 of Government bonds was floated last month with the balance as of February 28 registering at ¥39,072,169,000, according to the statistics released by the Finance Ministry Wednesday. Out of the new issues, ¥2,265,000 or 3.5 per cent represents Government bonds; ¥300,000,000, or 3.5 per cent treasury bonds; ¥170,000,000. Greater East Asia War bonds; and ¥30,000,000, Greater East Asia War discounted bonds. Detailed figures of the balance of inner bonds as of February 28 are given below: (In ¥1,000).

Government bonds, 5%	1,868,991
Government bonds, kogo 5%	396,695
Government bonds, first 4%	164,221
Government bonds, second 4%	94,354
Government bonds, 4%	82,831
Government bonds, 3.5%	385,210
Treasury bonds, 4.5 %	715,000
Treasury bonds, 4%	3,070,423
Treasury bonds, 3.5%	12,294,586
China Affair treasury bonds	16,816,999
China Affair special treasury bonds	21,499
China Affair discounted treasury bonds	366,000
Greater East Asia War bonds	1,370,000
Greater East Asia War discounted bonds	30,000
Others	173,884

POWER COMPANIES UNITE WITH JAPAN ELECTRIC

Merger Will Increase Capital By ¥370,077,900 With Total Of 36,082,913 Shares

Appraisal of assets of 25 power distribution companies, relative to the second merger of power companies into the Japan Electric Power Generation and Distribution Company, having successfully been conducted the capital of the Japan Electric will be increased for the third time on April 1 by ¥370,077,900, increasing the new total to ¥1,804,000,000, and the total number of the company's shares to 36,082,913. An extraordinary plenary session of shareholders will be convened on April 1 at the Japan Industrialists Hall, Marunouchi, Tokyo for its approval of the plan for the allocation of new shares to investors.

Names of the second groups of investors in question are the Dai Nippon Denryoku, Yamagata Electric, Yasaku Hydro-Power, Hokkai Hydro-Power, Sapporo Soden, Tohoku Soden, Fukushima Light, Niigata Electric, Chuo Electric, Tokyo Light, Fuji Power, Oigawa Power, Hokuriku United Electric, Nagano Electric, Chuo Power, Kyoto Light, Shikoku Hydro-Power, Shikoku Central Power, Kyushu Hydro-Power, Kyushu Electric, Miyagi Prefectural Electric, Kochi Prefectural Electric, Osaka Municipal Electric, Toho Power, and Sanyo Power Distribution.

Of the 25 investors mentioned above the Toho Power and the Sanyo Power Distribution will not receive new shares inasmuch as liabilities transferred by them to the Japan Electric leave no balance in their favor.

Meantime the Yalu River Hydro-Power Company has been negotiating with the authorities concerned for the grant of a license to double its capital, raising it to ¥300,000,000 in order to prosecute its plan for the construction of two new plants at I-chow and Weiyuan in addition to the Suiho Power Plant just constructed. Upon the successful outcome of the negotiation the company hopes to increase its capital by May or June.

Great Britain Faces Serious Oil Shortage Due to Dependence on Supply From Abroad

Great Britain is confronted with a critical shortage of oil vitally essential for the prosecution of a modern war, states a recent issue of the Economist, a weekly magazine of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun. First of all, that country has no oil resource in the British Isles, points out the magazine, and consequently the peacetime consumption of oil estimated at 1,400,000,000 gallons annually was supplied to the extent of 90 per cent from abroad.

According to the magazine, since the outbreak of the current war no improvement has been made in the oil supply situation, despite frantic efforts made to cope with an increasing demand for oil. For securing more oil every possible means was taken: the prohibition of sales of automobiles; a raise of automobile taxes; use of substitute fuels; and restriction upon the use of oil for civilian purposes was enforced. The British Government went so far as to prohibit the construction of motor roads.

For Great Britain which depended for the supply of oil solely from abroad, oil tankers occupy an important position in British shipping with a total of 410 ships aggregating 4,038,000 tons in addition to those tankers for the navy.

However, these tankers are facing difficulties because of war, states the magazine, further pointing out the fact that tankers with an average speed of 14-15 knots fall easy prey of German U-boats which can develop speed up to 19 knots. In addition, British tankers have another formidable foe, that is Japanese submarines in the seas in and around the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Another fatal defect in the British oil industry is seen in the fact that although the country depended largely on refined oil products, it has almost no refineries of any consequence in the British Isles, having imported refined oil from places situated far from the homeland, states the magazine. A list of oil products imported in 1938 is quoted below (Unit, 1,000 tons):

Crude oil	2,318,000
Gasoline	5,969,381
Petroleum	836,650
Lubricant oil	441,575
Gas oil	666,000
Heavy oil	2,765,500

Thus Britain is confronted with a crisis in the prosecution of the current war, concludes the magazine.

NEW TYPE FARMING PLANNED FOR SOUTH

Lack of Foreign Markets Necessitates Different Kinds Of Crops

Observing successive spectacular victories won by the Imperial Forces in the southern area, Europe shows increasing evidence of interest to improve economic relations with East Asia, especially with the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines and Borneo, according to the Miyako. Manifold efforts have already been made by Japan in the occupied areas for the production of vital resources, and plans are made to persuade the people of the south to grow new kinds of farm products in view of a decline of exports to international markets. Despite Japan's efforts it is unlikely that the south sea area will be capable of shifting from accustomed lines of agriculture and become able to cultivate new kinds of farm crops. Even if the China market for tropical products can be expanded it will not adequately consume all products of the south formerly exported to Europe. It is apparent therefore that the southern area would continue to look wistfully toward Europe for the exportation of its farm and mineral products after the cessation of the hostilities, nor is Europe likely to outgrow a need of them in the near future. In view of the condition of affairs Japan, Germany and Italy are reportedly giving throught to the promotion of economic relations between European and East Asiatic spheres upon the restoration of peace.

Future Independence Seen

Despite unsparing effort now being made for the realization of autarchy for vital goods needless to say Europe will continue to be in need of importing rubber, tin, manila hemp, coffee, tea, tobacco, perfume materials, etc. from East Asia. In the distant future the European sphere under the management of Germany and Italy will become independent of supplies from other spheres by enlarging production of agricultural and mineral products such as rubber, cocoa, coffee, tea, tobacco, tin, copper, chromium, silver, in Europe, West Asia and Africa.

Before the fulfilment of such a scheme, however, both East Asia and Europe would be benefitted by mutual exchange of their surplus for the well-being of the respective spheres.

KANSAI BRANCH OFFICES FOR CONTROL BODIES URGED

Associations Founded to Promote Efficiency in Industry

Establishment in Kansai of branch offices of several control associations such as steel and iron, machine, shipbuilding, cement, metal and mining whose headquarters are located in the capital is considered urgent by interested quarters, according to the Nippon Kogyo. The authorities being of the same opinion the scheme is expected to be realized before long.

The above-mentioned branches of industry were designated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry to create respective control associations in accordance with the Key Industry Organization Law. Jurisdiction of the Commerce and Industry Ministry was partially transferred to them to place industrial activities under better regulations. Another set of industries, upon the completion of investigation now under way, is expected to be required to found similar associations for control and to promote efficiency of activities of industry under their respective provinces.

In view of the fact that keen desire was expressed to Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, at the time of his visit to the Kansai district, for the establishment of branches of control associations in Kansai, and the Minister being of the same opinion, establishment of branches especially for coal, machine, metal and mining control associations will be shortly realized.

These branches will act as liaison agencies to expedite prosecution of the business of central control agencies.

CELEBRATIONS BOOST TOKYO, NEW, OTHERS

A High of ¥131.60 Hit by Bourse Issue Toward End of Short-Term Session

Greatly encouraged by the big rallies held throughout the country in celebration of the unconditional surrender of the enemy forces in the Dutch East Indies and the smashing capture of Rangoon, dealers on the Tokyo Stock Exchange turned bulls in the bourse issue and textiles.

On the short-term market, Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥130.90 in the morning session which is ¥0.20 lower than the closing quotation for Wednesday afternoon, but before long there appeared a steady upward tendency. The issue opened at ¥131.40 in the afternoon and a high of ¥131.60 was hit when the session was brought to a close.

As compared with morning opening prices, a rise of ¥0.30 was seen in N.Y.K., new, ¥0.40 in Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥0.20 in its new, ¥0.20 in Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥1.00 in Japan Steel Tubing and ¥0.10 in Japan Mining. On the long-term market, Teikoku Rayon, new, advanced by ¥0.10 and Tokyo Rayon by ¥1.80, but the tendency in shippings and shipbuildings was not so bright.

Closing quotations of major wares on the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K., new, ¥92.60; Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥154.90; its new, ¥99.70; Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥92.90; Japan Steel Tubing, ¥75.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
First Section				
Fuji Spinning (50)		d .2		67.9
Do. new (25)				38.7
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	155.2	d .7		156.9
Do. new (25)	99.6			101.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)			104.4	
Do. new (37½)		u .1	94.1	
Tokyo Rayon (50)	37.4	u1.8		36.9
Tokyo Rayon, new (50)	75.4	d .1	76.3	76.6
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)		d .5		107.3
Do. new (37½)	93.2	u .1	93.4	92.7
O. S. K. new (37½)	84.1	d .1		83.5
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.1	d .1		83.5
Do. new (25)	54.2			
Uraga Dock (50)	87.2	u .1	87.6	88.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	101.1	d .5		102.6
Hitachi Works (50)	75.7	u .2		74.2
Steel Tube (50)	74.5	d .4		75.3
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)		d .4	63.1	

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	106.65	106.65	106.60	106.65
Second 5%	106.55	106.55	106.55	106.55
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.3	131.5	131.3	131.6
N. Y. K., old	106.7	106.9	106.7	....
N. Y. K., new	92.5	92.6	92.5	92.6
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	....	....	154.9
Do. new	99.5	99.8	99.5	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.7	92.8	92.7	92.9
Osaka Stock, new	71.7	72.0	71.7	72.1
S. M. Railway	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.0
Hitachi Works	75.0	....	....	75.0
Japan Steel Tube	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.2
Japan Oil	78.9	79.4	78.9	79.1
Japan Mining	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1
Manchurian Ind	58.2	58.2	58.2	56.0

BANK OF JAPAN LAW EFFECTIVE MARCH 20

Expansion Planned for Smooth Execution of East Asia Financial Order

The newly-promulgated Bank of Japan Law which stipulates the adoption of a managed currency system and the enlargement of the chartered bank will be put into effect on March 20, it was decided at the meeting of the Cabinet Council held Tuesday morning. State Ministers also adopted the draft ordinance relating to the application of the law and agreed to issue it in a few days.

According to the new ruling, the capital of the Bank of Japan will be boosted by ¥100,000,000. ¥55,000,000 of which will be supplied by the Government. The Finance Minister will be authorized to pay the Government's investment in national bonds.

The expansion of the central bank will be designed to strengthen the financial structure at home which is considered to be prerequisite to the satisfactory execution of the monetary policy of the southern regions. The bank, under the new setup, will strive toward smoother financing of the industrial productivity expansion and the establishment of a new financial order in East Asia. When the proposed Greater East Asia Financing Sphere is realized, the Bank of Japan will become the central monetary institution not only for Japan but for the whole of East Asia. Then it will also take the leadership of world economy which had been controlled by the Bank of England before the outbreak of the European War.

Gold Standard Abolished

Complete abolition of the gold standard system and the all-out adoption of the managed currency method which are to be embodied in the revised Bank of Japan Law will mark a new epoch in the monetary system of the Japanese Empire. The circulation of bank notes will no longer be based on the volume of gold reserves but the Finance Ministry will fix it at his own will.

Other important points in the new system of the Bank of Japan follow:

1. Hitherto one of the most important duties assigned to the Bank of Japan has been the adjustment of commercial financing, but the bank will hereafter extend its influence to industrial financing.

2. Apart from controlling the interest rates on the money market, the bank will more actively than at present carry out open market operations through the transaction of Government bonds and other securities to be designated by the Finance Ministry.

3. The bank will be empowered to conclude foreign exchange and banking contracts with any central bank in constituent countries of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thereby acting as a clearing house of bills of exchange among these countries.

TRADE PACT CONCLUDED BY GERMANY, MANCHOUKUO

Agreement Signed to Continue Economic Relations Between Two Friends of Japan

An agreement for the continuance of economic relations between Manchoukuo and Germany was signed with due ceremony between the representatives of the two Governments, Wei Huan-chang, Director-General of the Foreign Office of Manchoukuo and Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Hsinking, at the Manchoukuo Foreign Office on March 7, reports a Yomiuri special dispatch from Hsinking Sunday.

The agreement concluded in 1938 between the two governments concerning trade and payment expired on October 31 last year and since then negotiations had been under way for the further promotion of economic relations between the two countries, it is further reported.

After the ceremony of signing a joint communique was issued by the Manchoukuo Government in connection with the conclusion of the new agreement to the following effect:

"Since the Agreement concluded on September 14, 1938, concerning trade and payment between Manchoukuo and Germany had expired, the new agreement was signed on March 7, 1942 between the representatives of the two governments for the maintenance of mutual economic relations in Hsinking."

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.6	+ .60
N.Y.K., new, short-term	92.6	+ .60
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.7	+ .40
Yokohama raw silk for-new, short-term	15.49	— .30
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.65	same

SURVEYS LIVE STOCK IN SCARED AUSTRALIA

Sheep Lead List With 111,057,000 Head Yielding ¼ World Supply of Wool

With the world attention now focused on Australia which is likely to share the fate of the Netherlands East Indies, the stock-raising business of that country was surveyed by the Kokusei Graph in its recent issue.

As is shown in the following list sheep-farming occupies the most important position of all stock-farming industries. That country's sheep-farming started in 1788 with 29 head of sheep brought to that country. In 1800 the number of sheep increased to 6,000 head and in 138 years, namely in 1938 sheep numbered some 110,000,000, two times the number of sheep raised in Soviet Russia, the second ranking sheep-raising country in the world.

The list of number of live-stock in Australia in 1938 follows (Unit. 1,000 head):

Sheep	111,057
Cattle	12,861
Horse	1,741
Porker	1,154

The annual output of wool amounted to some 983,000,000 pounds in 1938-39, which represents one-fourth of the total output of the world. Of all the wool produced in Australia 42,000,000 pounds was exported to Great Britain, France, Belgium and other countries.

Dairy Goods Imported

Important next to wool in the Australian experts are such dairy goods as butter, cold-storage meat, cheese, hides and leather—which occupies some 70 per cent of the total amount of Australian exports.

The following is the list of Australian dairy goods exported to Great Britain and other countries in 1938-39 (Unit, 1,000 Australian pounds):

	To Great Britain	To Other Countries
Wool	18,513	42,629
Cold-storage meat	10,554	11,777
Hides and leather	419	626
Butter	12,127	12,892
Cheese	1,029	1,074

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 12
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,853,571
Over Issues	153,571
Deposits	573,280
Loans	554,909

Bill Clearings

March 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	189,895	101,803
Balance	33,337	17,823

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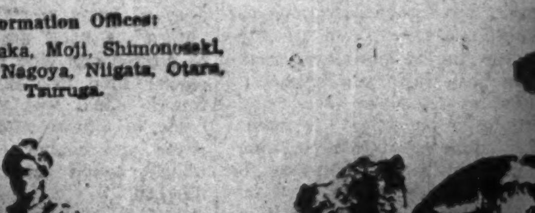

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1942

The Premier's Address

On the second Victory Day, March 12, which was celebrated yesterday throughout the Empire to observe the fall of Rangoon and the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands Indies, Premier General Hideki Tojo addressed the Imperial Diet, reiterating his policy regarding the War of Greater East Asia and surveying the situation which has unfolded in consequence of Japan's military and naval successes in recent weeks.

The new situation to which the Premier called attention has developed with regard to Australia and India as the consequence of Japanese advances to Rangoon and Java and Sumatra. He pointed out the position of Australia, which, in spite of her population far too small to defend her extensive territory, proposes to fight on, placing her blind faith in the help that can never be forthcoming from remote America or from even remoter Britain.

The Premier gave a timely warning that unless Australia reconsidered her anti-Japan policy, she would be certain to "follow the footsteps of the Netherlands Indies." This is so certain that the Premier said he expected Australia would free herself from the existing relations and take an unerring view of the situation before her eyes. This situation, in the Premier's words, is what providence dictates.

Next turning to India, he said that it was the time to "establish India for the Indians", which has for many years been the aspiration of the four hundred millions of her people. "Burma," he said, "is already on its way to be Burma for the Burmese." India now is to have such opportunity for independence as she has never had. Opportunity knocks on India's door.

But, he said, Britain is trying to deceive India as she did in the last Great War. He hoped that India would rise as India for the Indians so as to have the honor of cooperating in the establishment of Greater East Asia. India was told that she had a heaven sent opportunity of making her great decision whether to sink under the shackles of bondage or enter on her true mission.

Next, reference was made to Chungking, which, cut off from America and Britain, through the loss of Rangoon, has become completely isolated. But the leaders of Chungking still fail to come to their proper senses in the face of the convincing enough evidences of British deception. Against these leaders the Premier said he was moved with indignation which no words could describe. At the same time he expressed his compassion for the Chinese people who are unnecessarily suffering from untold miseries by following their leaders in the futile resistance against Japan. This sentiment to which the Premier gave expression is in consort with the spirit of Bushido which teaches men to be at once brave and charitable.

In the past three months the United States and Britain lost all their bases of importance in East Asia through the advance of Japanese arms. Their naval forces have been sent to the bottom. Throughout the Pacific area Japan has gained mastery of the land as well as of the sea. The position she has gained is now declared invincible. Burma, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, and the Bismarck islands now constitute an outer line of defense for the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia. The extensive areas of the Philippines, Borneo, Celebes and other islands, and the abundant material resources already accessible or remaining to be exploited within those areas, are now at the command of Japan, enabling her to go through any protracted war.

The second Victory Day was celebrated to observe such magnificent achievements of Japanese arms, which are quite unparalleled in the annals of the world. The public address delivered on that day by the Premier of Japan, the stand which he reiterated with regard to the war, must have a far-reaching effect on the hundred millions of Asia. As for the people of this country, they look on the Premier's utterance as an expression of their own minds steeled to meet any trial and hardship on their path to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of East Asia.

Steel Output Drops in U.S.

Steel operations in the United States declined one-half point to 96 per cent of mill capacity recently, according to the magazine Steel.

"Grave results are feared by the steel industry as a result of the scarcity of scrap," continues the report, "which is becoming more threatening each week. Such supplies as were obtained prior to September (1941), when ceiling prices were resumed, have been consumed and efforts to obtain further adequate supply while adhering to announced maximum prices have been unsuccessful.

"While some foundries are evading the regulation in order to obtain material for continued operation, practically all steel mills are observing the schedule. Washington apparently believes the industry is not sincere in its complaint of restricted supplies because of prices being set too low.

"Some trade leaders take the position that the only reason some mills were not forced to shut down some time ago was that they had paid over the scale and thus obtained material to continue production. They believe strict compliance with the ruling will result in mill shutdowns.

"Steel buying in general has declined markedly, in some instances as much as 30 per cent. Some users with orders on mill books far ahead see no need for further purchases, especially as deliveries are slow.

Moses' $500,000 Gold

The gold used by Moses in building the Tabernacle in 1500 B. C. amounted to 1,200 pounds, the silver to 655 pounds and copper to 558 pounds, according to a report. The first teacher, as well as the first metal worker was Tubal Cain, who lived in 3500 B. C. and is described as "instructor of every artificer of brass and iron." The word "brass" is used erroneously, as alloys of copper and zinc that could be dated earlier than 1500 B. C. have not been found. Gold was used in the Tabernacle to almost twice the extent of silver and copper and in avoirdupois ounces would be worth more than $500,000.

Golf as He Saw It

Business was a bit quiet, so the two commercial travelers decided to have a day's golf on a little country course. As it was mid-week, no caddies were available, but they managed to get a farm laborer to carry their bags.

At the end of the afternoon's play, which was more vigorous than skilful, one golfer handed the man quite a good tip for his services.

The beaming laborer took it gleefully, and asked:

"'Cuse me, sir, will you and the other gent be digging again tomorrow?"

JAPAN'S INFLUENCE, CONTRIBUTION TO CHINESE PRINTING ENORMOUS

Close Cooperation Effected Remarkable Progress in Field of Publications in Two Countries

By KEISHU SANETOW

From Contemporary Japan,
February issue, 1942

Part III

Another instance of Sino-Japanese cooperation in the printing and publishing field may be cited. Following the termination of the Sino-Japanese War, the Chinese Government sent 13 students as the first batch to study in Japan. Among this group was Chi I-hui, who, on completion of his studies in Tokyo, set up a translation agency at Shanghai for the benefit of the Chinese students in Japan. There he published translations of various Japanese books.

Later, he cooperated with Madam Utako Shimoda, well-known Japanese educationist, and Liang Chi-chao, who had been in exile in Japan, in establishing the Sakushinsha Press at Shanghai. This organization also published a large number of Chinese translations of Japanese books. The Civilization Press, mentioned earlier, apparently had close connections with the Sakushinsha Press as well as with the translation agency of Chi I-hui, for the covers of the books issued by all three of these presses bore titles in Chinese characters written in exactly the same style of penmanship.

Reform in Technique

Sino-Japanese cooperation in printing and publishing resulted not only in the introduction of modern Japanese culture into China, but also caused a reform in Chinese printing technique. As mentioned earlier, Westerners had been printing Chinese books by using lead types since the beginning of the 19th century. Their printing was done, however, in folio using Chinese paper, and their book-binding was done on the model of the old Chinese books.

At the turn of the 20th century when Japan and China came to be bound by new cultural ties in the printing field, the Japanese practice based on that used in Western books of printing on both sides of the pages came to be used in China for the first time. Westerners engaged in printing in China apparently did not become aware of the immense advantage accruing from adopting the Western method completely in China for some 80 years. This revolutionary change made it possible to condense bulky classical works into handy volumes to the great convenience of the reading public in China.

The Commercial Press at Shanghai was one of the largest publishing concerns not only in Asia, but in the entire world. Until the outbreak of the current hostilities between Japan and China, this concern accounted for one-half of all the publications in China. New publications issued by this press in the one year of 1935 alone totaled 4,321 in number.

Business Prospers

When the Commercial Press was first established at Shanghai in 1897, it was a small affair with a capitalization of only ¥4,000. Importing printing presses and a large assortment of types from Japan, it embarked upon the modern printing business as the first Chinese concern of its kind, gaining steadily in prosperity. A powerful impetus was imparted to its development in 1900 when it purchased all the technical installations of the Japanese-managed Shubun Press which had been forced to close down.

In 1902 Ryozaburo Hara, the proprietor of the Kinkodo in Tokyo, one of the largest publishers in Japan, giving up his original plan of establishing his own printing plant in Shanghai, entered into partnership with the Commercial Press. Under this Sino-Japanese partnership in which Mr. Hara subscribed ¥100,000 and the Commercial Press an equal amount, the Commercial Press expanding its activities entered the publishing field in addition to continuing its job printing. Makitaro Nagao, a former professor in the Tokyo Higher Normal School, was engaged as chief editor of the Commercial Press and Komaji Kato as printing manager.

Based on Japanese Model

Just at that time the Chinese Government put into effect new educational regulations which called for new school books. The Commercial Press under the joint direction of Nagao and Kato published a series of school books based on the model of the Japanese textbooks. These new school books received such a favorable reception in China that they were used to meet the bulk of the demand from the Chinese schools.

Other books were also published by the Commercial Press in increasing numbers, including a world literature series in several hundred volumes. These enterprises firmly established the Commercial Press as the leading firm in the country. The signal success of the Commercial Press must be attributed in a great measure to the strenuous efforts of the Japanese editorial staff and to the invaluable assistance rendered by the Japanese printing experts attached to it.

A publication issued in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of its founding shows that the Commercial Press engaged Otokichi Mayeda and Shigeo Ohno, both Japanese, as photogravure experts in 1903, a certain Shibata as an expert on box-wood block printing in 1905, and also Mantaro Wada, Genzo Hosoda, Okano, Matsuoka, Yoshida, Takematsu, Murata, and Toyomura, all Japanese, as experts on color photo-lithography. Anastatic chalcography was introduced to the Commercial Press by the Japanese experts Mantaro Wada, Fukusaburo Mishina, and Shusei Tsunoda, while in 1908 another Japanese Kesao Kimura, went to Shanghai to give the members of the printing staff of the Commercial Press instructions in the use of the rotary press for lithography.

Guidance Given by Experts

Mr. Kimura remained with the Commercial Press until 1918, long after Japanese investments had been driven out of the Commercial Press. Similar guidance was given by Japanese experts to many other printing establishments managed by Chinese in various parts of China. Although the Commercial Press had made a late start as a publishing concern, it succeeded in outstripping its older competitors, thanks to the guidance and cooperation of its Japanese editorial and printing staffs. Prior to the abdication of the Ching Dynasty, namely in 1911, it became the largest publisher in China.

Following the birth of the Republic of China as the result of the National Revolution in 1912, a movement for the recovery of national "rights" swept over the country. The Commercial Press, in which Japanese capital was invested, naturally became the target of widespread attack in China. The establishment of the Chunghua Shuchu (China Publishing Office) with exclusively Chinese capital was a move designed to embarrass the Commercial Press.

The management of the Commercial Press, to meet the situation, decided to buy out the Japanese shares in the press. After a series of conferences with the Japanese shareholders, the management effected a transfer of the Japanese shares to the Chinese in 1914 to make the Commercial Press entirely independent of Japanese capital. Even after this change, however, many Japanese experts continued for a long time to be connected with the press.

Sino-Japanese Relations

Although since the foundation of the Republic of China in 1912 China's reliance on Japan for the printing technique has decreased, Japanese publications have nonetheless continued to exert considerable influence upon Chinese publications. Translations of Japanese books continue to be eagerly read by the Chinese public.

As the result of the translation of a large number of Japanese literary and scientific works into Chinese, illustrations, phraseology, and technical terminology in Chinese publications have rapidly become Japanized. The reader is referred to an earlier number of Contemporary Japan (September, 1940, Vol. IX, No. 9) in which this circumstance has been dwelt upon at length.

An increase in the Japanese influence is presaged by the events of the most recent past. The study of the Japanese language has become strikingly popular in the Japanese-occupied regions of China, where the inhabitants are taking a keen interest in Japan and in all things Japanese. A large number of books in Japanese are now being published in China. The Hsinmin Yinshukuan (New People's Press) in Peking and the Huachung Yinshuchu (Central China Press) are publishing school books, ordinary books, magazines, and books on the study of the Japanese language.

Both the editing and the printing of those publications are being guided by a large number of Japanese. Japanese and Chinese are now cooperating even more closely than at the latter part of the Ching Dynasty when intimate Sino-Japanese cooperation in the publishing and printing fields was effected through the Commercial Press at Shanghai.

Printing technique in China has made remarkable progress. It is the writer's earnest hope that in the publishing field as well, Sino-Japanese cooperation will soon bear equally good fruit, so that there will have been published in China translations as excellent as those published in Japan or in Western countries.

(The End)

Chemistry of Longevity

The rate at which life is lived is determined by the size of the particles taking part in the chemical processes in the body. If the particles were sufficiently small we would live 10 years of life in 10 minutes, so to speak, and if too large it would take 10 years to complete 10 minutes of normal existence, declared a chemist. Colloids are solutions in which solid matter is suspended in the form of extremely small particles, some of which are so small that they are visible only to an ultra-microscope.

"A most striking example of optimism dispersion is found in living matter," he states. "If all the chemical substances comprising our organism were in true or crystalloid disperson reactions would proceed so rapidly that we would, so to say, live 10 years in 10 minutes.

"On the other hand, if coarse dispersion prevailed, it would take 10 years to live 10 minutes. Every organism is dependent upon the coordination of its chemical reactions in point of time, and this leisurely procedure depends largely upon the degree of dispersion which keeps chemical reaction velocities within certain speed limits through its regulation of free surface and kinetic activity."

There is a chemical zone within which life is possible, he points out. It lies between two states of matter, one in which matter exists in the state of simple isolated molecules in which reactions take place too rapidly, and the other in which matter exists as a solid continuous mass, as when the albumen in the white of an egg is coagulated by heating, in which state the reactions take place too slowly. In the colloidal state the coagulated matter is broken down into particles of extremely small size. "The colloidal zone is a vital metronome tolling off the tempo of life."

Silvered Garden

Swamp grasses bend and stir under the
moisture
Of autumn, and the late goldenrod
shines.
The color of a summer afternoon clings
hopefully
To the ledge that protects the steaming lowland.
This is a garden of fog, a silvered
foothill
Surrounded by the gold and brown of
the fall hills.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Good Manners

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

A man who continually licks his chopsticks at the dinner table, spitting right and left, grunting and hiccuping and soiling the table-cloth with spillings of soy and soup and fish-bones, may not be a bad-mannered eater in China. On the contrary, his manners are perfect good breeding at the Chinese banquet as evidence of high appreciation and gusto. Altogether different are the manners expected at the Kaiseki repast served before or after the so-called Tea Ceremony service. There you will find talkativeness is taboo; you have to eat in quiet silence, leaving not a scrap of food on the dish, not a drop of soup in the bowl, often carrying away the little fish-bones in a piece of paper, if they are found, and leaving the dishes and bowls as well as the chopsticks used in as clean a condition as if they had been newly washed.

Bowing low between men in the open may not strike Western people as the best of manners, but in this part of the world it is the commonest form of salutation between friends and acquaintances, be they slightly or intimately acquainted. A young lady sitting cross-legged on a chair may not scandalize any European observer, but such an act would be "shocking bad manners" in Japanese ladies in Japanese environment. What were good manners 10 years ago may be no longer so today; nor are the good manners in a foreign-style room always thought so in the typical Japanese parlor. What the lower classes consider as perfect manners may be bad manners in a higher stratum. Thus the idea of good manners differs according to countries, places, ages, persons and occasions. So we need not be alarmed if we are accused of bad manners by a particular set of people or a particular circle of society. Hottentots are as good-mannered in their country and among themselves as the ladies and gentlemen are in their civilized salon.

Tradesmen's Manners

Recently much has been said and is being said about the deterioration of manners among Government officials of lower grades who come in direct contact with citizens and among tradesfolk in their dealings with their "customers." About the former, opinions seem to differ, and I personally have no grievances against them, having had no dealings with them in the past few years. That the latter are no longer "polite" or obsequious as they had been in the past it takes half an eye to see. They are no longer tradesmen running their business for their own profit—humble askers after the patrons' custom—that they had been once upon a time; today they are "distributors" of goods, or necessities of life; "honorable home-front fighters," many of them accoutred in the khaki uniform resembling that of the soldier at the front.

And their manners, I am inclined to think, are wonderfully good, especially when we compare them with those of the same class of people in our enemy countries, who, if the reports about them be true, are bad not only in manners but in morals, committing no end of irregular acts of selfish hoarding, bribery, corruption, etc., thereby sowing seeds of internal social demoralization. It is a wonder that the Japanese tradespeople, so few in number at each shop or market in proportion to the great throng of customers, should attend to their exacting duties with such conscientious diligence, and such uncomplaining and uniform good humor. Theirs must be a patience which may break the back of a camel.

It is a matter of course that good manners should present different aspects on different occasions. At a scene of fire the best manners are those of a man who moves about quickly and says what he has to say in few words and a loud voice. At a market of foodstuffs in a great city under wartime regulations, the salespeople, or distributors, accommodating a crowd of buyers, cannot or must not behave with the slow-motion dignity characterizing mine host at a Tea Ceremony party.

Rikyu's Tea Ceremony

Rikyu the great master of Chanoyu one winter's morning made a surprise call at the home of a disciple, Kamibayashi, in the town of Uji, accompanied by a number of Daimyo who were his pupils in the art. Kamibayashi, highly sensible of the great honor done him, immediately began to light the fire and boil the hot water and to serve tea according to the accepted rules of the ceremony. He was apparently very much flurried, and no wonder, for his chief guest was Rikyu and his companions were "Great Names." His hands trembled as he plied various utensils: the tea-scoop fell off from its resting place; the tea-spoon slipped from the top of the tea-caddy where it should be placed when not used; the tea-whisk which should stand on its own bottom, now lay flat on its side. But Kamibayashi was seemingly unconcerned and went on, busily making tea without correcting the awkward blunders he had committed. On all this scene of evident perturbation the Daimyo looked with pity, exchanging barely repressed smiles.

When the company were on their way home after the treat one Daimyo sympathetically observed that he could understand their poor host should have so lost his poise, seeing he had to work in the presence of the great master. "Not at all," said Rikyu. "It was the finest tea treat given in the finest form that I ever knew." And he explained his meaning thus: "In his kindly solicitude to let us enjoy warm tea, instead of merely lukewarm this cold morning, he neglected little details of ceremonial rule; he chose to be truly hospitable instead of showing off his own skill in the art, and this is the soul of Chanoyu, gentlemen."

Sincerity Versus Art

Another Chanoyu anecdote may be recalled, which concerns Matsudaira Fumai, Lord of Matsue, one of the most celebrated Daimyo tea masters in the Tokugawa era. Returning home from his semi-annual sojourn in Yedo, he summoned to his tea room one of his elder retainers, Asahi Tanba, who was an expert in Chanoyu, and treated him to a cup of tea, and then asked in a good-humored vein, "Have I improved in the art?" "Indeed you have, sir," was Tanba's unfeigned answer. "It is a wonderful improvement you have been making, sir."

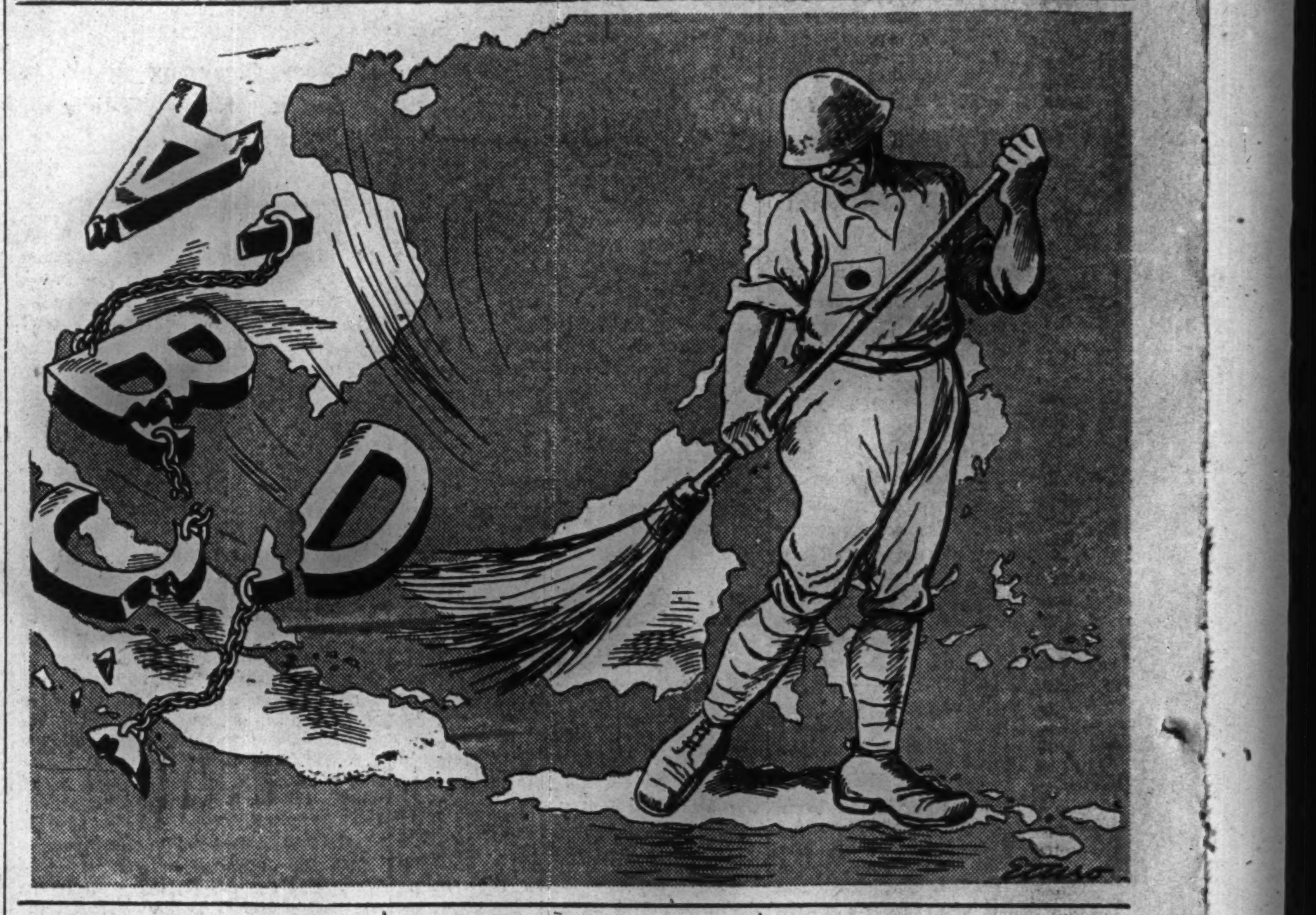
A little later the Daimyo Fumai gave the same honor to another elder, named Ohashi Moyemon, and after the treat, put the same question, "What do you think of my tea? Do you think I am improving?" And Miyemon who had only enough of Chanoyu to know how to drink, felt himself overwhelmed as he answered, "I am an ignoramus in Chanoyu, and all the while I have only been thinking what an unheard of honor this is that my Lord should so far condescend to make tea with his own hands for so humble a vassal like myself—it is indeed too gracious an act which I shall never forget."

The two elder retainers afterward met to compare their notes, and when Moyemon confessed how he answered his master's question at the end of the treat, Tanba fairly lost his countenance and exclaimed, "You have fairly beaten me."

It is a strange thing that Tanba who was an expert should have confessed himself beaten in good manners by Moyemon, a novice in Chanoyu. The one was too much obsessed with the technique of Chanoyu to observe the spirit of it, while Moyemon, unlearned in the art, demonstrated the soul of it by speaking what he sincerely felt at heart. For the essence of Chanoyu or perfect good manners, pleasing to men and deities, is in the sincerity of heart; it should be the emanation from a humble, respectful mind.

(To Be Continued)

Cleaning Up Greater East Asia



BURMA HAS ABUNDANT WEALTH IN RESOURCES

Agriculture Flourishes With Ample Land Products

Burma constitutes the western portion of Indo-China.

In the north, the frontier with Tibet and China has only recently been demarcated; the northwestern border touches Assam, Manipur and the Chittagong hill tracts of India. The Bay of Bengal washes the Burmese shore to the west and on the north-east and east Burma marches with Yunnan, French Indo-China and Thailand. Lower Burma falls into three natural divisions: Arakan, the Irrawaddy basin, and the old province of Tenasserim—stretching down the "leg" of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

The total area of Burma is 261,610 square miles and the population is about 15,000,000. The country was formerly regarded as part of the Indian Empire but was separated from India on April 1, 1937, in view of the changes in the Indian Constitution and the plan for setting up a Federal system in that country.

Rich in Minerals

Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jade stones, and wolfram but one of the chief resources of the country lies in the timber. Reserved forests cover some 20,000,000 acres.

Tin is abundant in Tenasserim, and lead and silver have been worked extensively in the Shan States. The petroleum of Burma occurs in the miocene beds, one of the best-known fields being that of Yenangyaung.

Coal is found in the tertiary deposits in the valley of the Irrawaddy and in Tenasserim. The famous ruby mines of Upper Burma are in metamorphic rock, while the jadeite of the Bhamo neighborhood is associated with tertiary intrusions of serpentine-like rock through the miocene strata. The value of the jade varies enormously according to color, which should be a particular shade of dark green. Semi-transparency, brilliancy and hardness are, however, also essentials. The old river mines are said to produce the best quality.

Most of the Burma jade normally, goes, of course, to China. Jade has always been highly prized by the Chinese who not only believe in its medicinal value but regard it as the symbol of virtue. It is known, with other ornamental stones, under the name of yu or yu-chi. According to the late Professor H. A. Giles, it occupies in China the highest place as a jewel, and is revered as "the quintessence of heaven and earth." Notwithstanding its toughness or tenacity, due to a dense fibrous structure, it can be wrought into complicated forms and elaborately carved.

Agriculture is flourishing in Burma and the chief products of the land include rice, sesamum, maize, jowar, cotton, beans, wheat and other grains. After rice, the principal export of Burma is teakwood but the commerce of the country is very much less in bulk than that of Malaya. In 1937-8 the exports of Burma were valued at £104,664,112.

READERS IN COUNCIL

'A God in History'

To the Editor:

Nearly 60 years ago—to be exact, in 1886—there was a General Election in England. And to help in that General Election, Lord Randolph Churchill, the father of Winston Churchill, and at that time Secretary of State for India, coolly marched his troops into Burma, threw out the Burmese King, and presented his country to England. The writer well remembers the nausea created in one young British observer (of Lord Randolph's party) by that wanton act, and by its celebration in Kipling's "Road to Mandalay."

Strange, that the English actually seem to expect their cause now to be supported by the Burmans! Unlike the Celts, the Anglo-Saxons have an inexhaustible faculty of forgetfulness and self-complacency.

Winston Churchill is reported to have once remarked that instead of his being remembered in history as the son of the great Lord Randolph Churchill, the great Lord Randolph would, on the contrary, be remembered as "the father of Winston Churchill." This is not improbable—and the one will be remembered as the piratical pioneer of "the road to Mandalay," the other as the one who took the road very hurriedly away from that and other places.

Z.

Tokyo, March 11, 1942.

Pearls of Wisdom

Heaven's eternal wisdom has decreed, that man should ever stand in need of man.—Theocritus.

* * *

Depend on no man, on no friend but him who can depend on himself.—He only who acts conscientiously toward himself, will act so toward others. —Lavater

* * *

Simple diet is best, for many dishes bring many diseases, and rich sauces are worse than even heaping several meats upon each other.—Pliny

* * *

That tuneful nymph, the babbling echo, who has not learned to conceal what is told her, nor yet is able to speak till another speaks.—Ovid

* * *

Solid devotions resemble the rivers which run under the earth—they steal from the eyes of the world to seek the eyes of God; and it often happens that those of whom we speak least on earth, are best known in heaven.—Caussin

Fabric Changes in Lingerie

Fabric changes will be noticeable in lingerie as well as in other clothing lines throughout the United States. Nylons, though not so pleasant as silk, will step into the breach as far as they can. Rayons will do their bit. But when it comes to the long pull, the finest batistes and lawns and dainty dimities will come to the front again with all their freshness and charm.

Gowns may be cut shorter and straighter, but wherever possible they will cling to the wide bias sweep in the skirt and to the carefully worked midriff. Nightgowns may be narrowed, but there exists a hope for hips and waist-lines as slimming as those of frocks. These are the darlings women love to wear.

Those who cling to the daintiness of lace on their gowns will revel in the return to these exquisite trimmings. Point d'esprit with lacy motifs, imported sheer laces for bodice and shoulder rufflings, lacy box pleased flouncings, and tinted laces in blue and pink are used with unfailing effectiveness.

The present dirndl finds its ubiquitous way into the lingerie picture, and makes a full, soft, long-skirted nightgown styled with a Breton lace midriff. Lace insertions in horizontal lines on the bodices, sometimes blossoming out into bowknots, are very feminine, and very often this motif is repeated on the skirt.

INDIA

An Impartial Study

By Will Durant

Today, more than ever before, the attention of the world is being focussed on India where the struggle against British imperialism is rapidly coming to a head. The noted American scholar and philosopher, Will Durant, has written what is probably the most impartial work on the subject. Excerpts from this enlightening book will be reproduced in these columns.—Editor.

When the British came, India was politically weak, and economically prosperous. The Mogul dynasty, which had so stimulated art, science and literature in India, came to the usual fate of monarchies in 1658, when Shah Jehan, builder of the Taj Mahal, was succeeded by his fanatical son, Aurangzeb. For almost 50 years this Puritanic emperor misgoverned India; when he died his realm fell to pieces, and petty princes set up their rule in numberless divided and "sovereign" states.

It was a simple matter for a group of English buccaneers, armed with the latest European artillery and morals, to defeat the bows and arrows, the elephants and primitive musketry of the rajahs, and bring one Hindu province after another under the control of the British East India Company.

Those who have seen the unspeakable poverty and physiological weakness of the Hindus will hardly believe that it was the wealth of 18th century India which attracted the commercial pirates of England and France. "This wealth," says Sunderland,

> "was created by the Hindus' vast and varied industries. Nearly every kind of manufacture or product known to the civilized world—nearly every kind of creation of Man's brain and hand, existing anywhere, and prized either for its utility or beauty—had long, long been produced in India. India was a far greater industrial and manufacturing nation than any in Europe or than any other in Asia. Its textile goods—the fine products of its looms, in cotton, wool, linen and silk—were famous over the civilized world; so were its exquisite jewelry and its precious stones cut in every lovely form; so were its pottery, porcelains, ceramics of every kind, quality, color and beautiful shape; so were its fine works in metal—iron, steel, silver and gold. India had great architecture—equal in beauty to any in the world. India had great engineering works. India had great merchants, great businessmen, great bankers and financiers. Not only was it the greatest shipbuilding nation, but it had great commerce and trade by land and sea which extended to all known civilized countries. Such was the India which the British found when they came."

Without Permission

It was this wealth that the East India Company proposed to appropriate. Already in 1686 its Directors declared their intention to "establish . . . a large, well-grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come." The Company rented from the Hindu authorities trading posts at Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, and fortified them, without permission of the authorities, with troops and cannons.

In 1756 the Rajah of Bengal, resenting this invasion, attacked the English Fort William, captured it, and crowded 146 English prisoners into the "Black Hole" of Calcutta, from which only 23 emerged alive the next morning. A year later Robert Clive defeated the Bengal forces at Plassey with the loss of only 22 British killed, and thereupon declared his Company the owner of the richest province in India. He added further territory by forging and violating treaties, by playing one native prince against another, and by generous bribes given and received.

Four million dollars were sent down the river to Calcutta in one shipment. He accepted "presents" amounting to $1,170,000 from Hindu rulers dependent upon his favor and his guns; pocketed from them, in addition, an annual tribute of $140,000; took to opium, was investigated and exonerated by Parliament, and killed himself. "When I think," he said, "of the marvelous riches of that country, and the comparatively small part which I took away, I am astonished at my own moderation." Such were the morals of

(Continued on Page 3)

EVENING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

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AUSTRALIA DELIVERS NOTE TO ROOSEVELT; AXIS SUBJECTS HELD

Message From Curtin Presented At White House—Envoy Sees President

DETAILS NOT DISCLOSED

3,536 Japanese, 1,798 Germans And 322 Italians Detained, Say Reports

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—Richard G. Casey, Australian Minister to Washington, today visited the White House, and presented to President Roosevelt, a message from John Curtin, Australian Prime Minister, according to a Washington message received here today.

The Australian Minister also held an important conference with the United States President, but the contents of the message and details of the conference are not yet known, the Washington dispatch reported.

Axis Nationals Held

Domei

BERNE, March 12.—Under the pretext of preserving public peace, the United States Government has detained 5,856 Axis nationals, including 3,536 Japanese, 1,798 Germans and 322 Italians, according to a report received here today from Washington.

U.S. Planning Offensive

Asahi Service

BUENOS AIRES, March 10.—Public opinion in both the United States and the British Empire is now severely criticizing the war policy of their respective Governments, and is also demanding that the Governments should make positive offensive operations against the Axis Powers believing that the united offensive would bring a fatal blow to the Axis.

Consequently, both the London and Washington Governments have decided to adopt a positive war policy.

As verification, the recent appointments of Admiral Harold A. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations of the United States, to the post of the Commander of the American Fleet in European Waters, and that of Admiral Joseph Ernest King as Commander of the United States Combined Fleet, and concurrently as the Chief of Naval Operations, and also the sending of a large number of American soldiers to North Ireland, are indications of the new positive military plan of the United States.

Of course, the proposed positive offensive tactic is for domestic propaganda. In this connection, a United Press report from Washington says as follows:

"In the appointment of Admiral King as Commander of the Combined Fleet, and concurrently as the Chief of Naval Operations, we expect some great development in the near future. He is well qualified for directing lightning operations in a united American-British positive offensive.

"Admiral King will be planning important operations and also will carry them out. He is now granted very extensive authority as never given to any predecessor and that will increase the efficiency of the United States Navy."

Also a United Press report from London says that Britain was surprised at the recent change in the naval high officers of the United States because Admiral Stark was appointed the Commander of the American Fleet in European Waters, a post that never existed before.

"It seems that the establishment of the new post is for positive naval activity against the German Navy," the report said. "In some quarters, it is observed that the step is a part of the preparation for the united operations of the land and sea forces of the Allied nations."

The report further concluded that the Allies would commence a great offensive in Europe.

Thus, plans of positive offensive operations by the United States and the British Empire, regardless of their actual fighting strength, are being circulated for domestic propaganda.

Numerous Strikes in U.S.

Transocean

MADRID, March 1.—An interesting report on the social crisis which has befallen American workers has been sent by the New York correspondent of the Ya to his paper.

This crisis has proved a considerable obstacle in armament production as strikes were being staged frequently and everywhere in the country, stated the correspondent.

These strikes, he continued, were an indication that the present capacity of American industries was still a long way off from the fantastic figures which President Franklin Roosevelt continued to announce in his speeches.

The Government is at present busy arbitrating and settling various strikes, such as the strike of 200 welders of the Bethlehem Steel Works.

New strikes, furthermore, have broken out in some plants of the Western Electric Company.

In addition, others strikes such as in the Monarch Aluminum Company, which is making airplane parts, or in the C.N.G. industrial group, which is building new cargo ships that must be finished at a fixed date under terms

(Continued on Page 2)

Tojo Asks Stronger Unity

Premier Hideki Tojo invited to dinner at his official residence Thursday evening General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Structure Council, and 32 other members of the Council. As the day fell on the Second Victory Day, the Premier expressed congratulation on the glorious victory of the nation and at the same time thanked the members of the Council for their eager cooperation with the Government and asked their further efforts to effect stronger national unity.

AIMS OF APRIL POLL TOLD POLICE CHIEFS

2-Day Session Called in Capital To Issue Instructions on Coming Elections

YUZAWA EXPLAINS POLICY

Premier Is Host at Luncheon to Attendees—Air Defense, Welfare Discussed

To give instructions on the coming general elections to be held on April 30, the Government called a two-day conference of prefectural police chiefs today.

Particular attention is being given by the Government to the coming elections in view of the present wartime condition and particularly the national desire to elect new members to the House of Representatives who are fully qualified to assist the Government in the execution of the Greater East Asia War.

The first day's session was opened at the Home Ministry at 9 a.m. today, when Home Minister Michio Yuzawa explained the Government's policy regarding recommendation of candidates suitable for election, and also control of the election campaign.

At noon, the attending chiefs of police affairs bureaus were guests of Premier General Hideki Tojo at luncheon at the Premier's official residence.

The session was reopened at 1 p.m., and further instructions were given by Home Ministry officials regarding problems concerning air defense and local welfare.

The second day will be devoted to detailed consultations on the police attitude toward the general election and especially the methods of controlling and supervising the campaign. Justice Minister Michiyo Iwamura will also address the police chiefs on the policy of the Justice Ministry concerning the election and particularly violations of election laws on Saturday.

The special committee of the House of Representatives on election met at the Diet building Thursday morning and heard Government views on the control of campaigning for the coming election. Accepting the Government decision concerning the attitude for supervising the election drive, the committee declared its dissolution, as the object for which it was organized was thus accomplished.

LABORERS MOBILIZED

All Bessarabians Between 12 to 70 to Report for Work

Transocean

BUCHAREST, February 25.—The mobilization of the entire Bessarabian population from 12 to 70 years for the purpose of suitable employment in agricultural work this spring was decreed today by the Governor of Bessarabia, General George Voilescu.

Horses, oxen and all agricultural implements must be placed at the disposal of the farmers for this spring's cultivation.

After having finished their own cultivation and tilling, agricultural workers must do further work in groups in accordance with plans assigned to them by the local authorities.

Azerpaijan Area In Northern Iran Taken by Soviets

Asahi Service

ISTANBUL, March 11.—Azerpaijan, a northern district of Iran, has been annexed by the Soviet Union, it is reported. Recently, the Soviet troops oppressed the anti-Soviet movement started by a section of the Iran people in the district and in the ensuing purification campaign, caused some bloodshed. As the district of Azerpaijan has many Mohammedans, it is claimed the annexation of the territory would cause a serious shock to the Turkish Government.

STRUGGLE OF JAMBI AGAINST DUTCH TOLD

Reminiscence of Ruler's Attempt to Gain Japanese Aid Related by One-Time Resident

The occupation of Jambi, an oil town in Sumatra, by the Japanese Forces is a source of particular emoton to Takao Endo, 66, now an auditor of the Sumatra Rubber Company.

Before the collapse of the last of the monarchy in Sumatra, Mr. Endo, who was then a fiery youth living in Singapore, was asked by the King of Jambi to help the country by virtue of Japan's might, whereupon he stole into the interior of Sumatra and worked for the cause of the Jambi monarchy.

Interviewed by a reporter at his residence in Setagaya Ward, the aged veteran disclosed the following reminiscences of the early days of Jambi.

"It was in 1904 when one of the patients at a hospital in Singapore, operated jointly by a secretary of a Foreign Minister of Johore, Takeshiro Nishimura, president of the Japanese Association of Shonanto who is believed currently to be interned in India, and myself, consulted us on a vitally important matter. The patient was the younger brother of the then Premier of Jambi.

"Stating that Jambi is being subjected to Dutch aggression, he explained that his country is suffering from lack of arms and munitions and asked us to take measures so that much-needed help might be sent to Jambi from Japan. When we asked whether his country had sufficient means to pay for such materials, the patient replied in the negative but added that his country had plenty of ivory, alluvial gold and gold bars which could be sent to Japan in exchange.

'We promised him that we would do our best toward this end and were making preparations for the necessary step when the King's messenger called at the hospital with a personal letter. The King after expressing his confidence in the bravery and skill of Japanese troops and doctors, asked us to visit him immediately.

"I accepted the King's invitation and prepared for the long journey across the channel from Singapore to Jambi on a Chinese ferry. However, as the surveillance of the Dutch officials was very strict, I was obliged to disguise myself as a tramp and boarded the ferry, purposely taking the steerage instead of deck passage.

"I reached Sumatra Island toward 9 p.m. the following day unsuspected and proceeded immediately to a small inn, the only such establishment operated by a Japanese, but as I was wrapped up in rags, the manager at first

(Continued on Page 2)

Mine-Sweepers Play Big Role as Vanguard In Battle to Exemplify Japan's Invincibility

Special to the Hochi

In the shadow of the spectacular achievements of the special landing parties are the activities of the mine-sweepers, which, ever since the outbreak of the war on December 8 last year, have formed the vanguard of the Japanese Navy, a veritable suicide squad braving the perils of the mine-filled seas, eager to be the first to receive bombardment from enemy batteries.

Five of them have been sunk, and one badly damaged, proving that this department of the Imperial Navy has paid the heaviest sacrifices. Yet their sacrifices have not been in vain for already they have picked up more than 500 mines in the southern seas.

Each of these mines is capable of blowing up a ship to smithereens. Since the mine-sweepers have picked up 530 mines, they have rescued a similar number of transport ships from their doom, and several hundred thousand soldiers from a watery grave.

A record of the activities of the mine-sweepers would be as follows:

Their Past Activities

December 10.—In a fierce battle with enemy planes during the Japanese attempts to land at Apari, in the Philippines, one mine-sweeper was sunk and one badly damaged.

December 24.—During the battle of Kuching, in the western part of British North Borneo, one mine-sweeper was sunk.

January 11.—Two mine-sweepers, penetrating deep into the enemy lines, were engaged in clearing the seas off Tarakan, Dutch Borneo, of mines, when they were fired upon by the enemy land batteries. After exchanging heavy fire, the mine-sweepers were sunk in the unequal battle.

February 2.—While aiding a special landing party of the Imperial Navy to land at Amboina, a mine-sweeper was sunk when it struck a mine.

This utter disregard for personal safety in the pursuance of duty recalls to mind the sight of an ancient Japanese warrior leaping single-handed into the midst of the enemy with his sword awhirl. The spirit is the same.

Unfitted for Battle

A mine-sweeper is not fitted for battle for its duty is to clear the seas of mines and not to engage in hostilities with the enemy.

Yet their achievements will remain forever in the annals of the naval history of the world as examples of supreme self-sacrifice in the performance of duty against overwelming odds and infinite peril.

During the battle of Palembang, the mine-sweepers distinguished themselves. On February 6, the mine-sweeper fleet steamed up the Musi River for 60 miles on their dangerous mission of clearing the river of mines, for the Imperial troops had to proceed along the river on the way to Palembang.

The southern bank of the river was bordered by dense jungles, and the river was so muddy that the search for mines was accompanied with supreme difficulty. The work was slow, and the crew was reeling under the fierce heat of the tropic sun.

Sometimes the enemy attacked them, but notwithstanding such attacks, the mine-sweepers continued their work, and the attacking troops pressed on in the wake of the mine-sweepers, heading for Palembang. It is no exaggeration to say that the mine-sweepers cleared the way for the troops, who later occupied Palembang.

In the Straits of Malacca too, the mine-sweepers were active night and day, contributing not a little to the success of the Japanese operations.

Ordered to Malacca Straits

The mine-sweeper fleet, which had swept the Straits of Johore prior to the landing of the Japanese on the northern coast of Singapore, left the harbor of Shonanto early in the morning of February 26, with orders to sweep the Straits of Malacca. By March 5, they had completed their strenuous task and returned to Shonanto on March 6.

With the fall of Singapore, it became necessary to sweep the Straits of Malacca clear of mines so that the Japanese Navy and the troop ships could pass through unhindered on their way to the battlefields of Burma and India. That was why the mine-sweeper fleet left Shonanto on February 26 on their perilous task.

At 3 p.m. the same day, a floating mine was discovered. "Lower the cutter;" the order rang out, and the boat was at once lowered. The oars flashed rhythmically in the sun, and the boat shot through the dark green waters in the direction of the mine.

When the boat is near enough to the mine, the detonator of the mine is first covered with a thick net at the end of a long pole, to which is fixed a wire charged with electricity, and the boat rows to a point about 500 meters upwind of the mine.

Demands Iron Nerves

The mine is then detonated by means of the wire. To those watching from the mother ship, it seems that the boat might strike the mine and cold beads of perspiration start out on the watchers' foreheads. It is work that demands iron nerves. If there is a high sea, a miss of a single foot means instant death.

When the cutter is 500 meters from the mine, it raises up a red flag. It is the signal that it is going to explode the mine. The watchers hold their breath. One second, two. Then a vast column of water shoots up into the air, sending a shower of white spray into the watchers' faces, and a terrific explosion rocks the whole ship. When the work is over, the cutter returns to the ship, and the fleet moves on.

The foremost ship has the additional duty of sounding the sea. When night falls, the mines become invisible and the ships drop anchor.

With the break of day, the work is resumed. On the second day, seven mines were discovered.

In this way, the mine-sweepers cleared the waters of the Straits of Malacca, and returned to their base on March 6.

CEYLON BRITISH WORRIED BY JAPAN'S BURMA DRIVE

Island Authorities Institute Food Rationing and Order Evacuation From Isle

Domei

LISBON, March 12.—The authorities on Ceylon Island today issued orders to the effect that women and children and citizens who are not engaged in important munitions industries should evacuate immediately from Ceylon Island, according to a report from Colombo reaching here today.

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—Great anxiety prevails in British circles in Ceylon according to reports from Colombo saying the Japanese advance in Burma is causing much alarm there.

Food rations have been introduced for the island's inhabitants who number about 6,000,000 and depend chiefly on the exportation of tea, rubber and copper for their livelihood.

The ration of rice which is the staple food of the native population is reported to be very small owing to the cessation of rice imports from Burma. The Governor of Ceylon, Sir Andrew Caldecott, declared that the available supply of rice was only sufficient for six or seven weeks. Grave doubts are said to be expressed as to whether the British Supreme Command in India, whose sphere includes Ceylon, will be in a position to send further reinforcements to the island. It is feared that Japanese naval operations against India may be first directed against Ceylon.

Meanwhile all male Singalese capable of bearing arms have been called up for military service by the Commander-in-Chief of the island, Major-General Inskip, while air-raid precautions similar to those in certain Indian cities are being taken.

The Governor has issued a proclamation urging all inhabitants of Colombo, whose presence is not indispensable, to move into the interior of the island. A scheme for the wholesale evacuation of civilians from Colombo and other towns on the coast is said to have been drawn up by the authorities.

JAPANESE VICTORIES HIT CHUNGKING WAR FINANCES

Stoppage of Remittances From Abroad Proving Catastrophic Blow to Chiang

Domei

CANTON, March 12—The fall of Malaya, Burma, Java, Borneo and the Celebes to the Japanese is playing havoc with war finances of the Chungking regime, a New York Times correspondent in Chungking declared yesterday in a broadcast to the United States, intercepted here.

Pointing out that several million Chinese workers have been working oil wells, rubber plantations and tin mines in these regions for many years, the correspondent said their remittances to Chungking amounted to a considerable sum every year.

He asserted that these remittances have helped the Chungking regime buy war materials and to carry on the war against Japan, adding that with their suspension, however, the Chungking regime is facing difficulties not only in financing the war but in its attempt to take care of those families in the hinterland which depended on remittances from overseas for a major part of their livelihood.

MIYAKE GIVEN NEW POST

Chosen Deputy Chief of National Service Association

Tetsuichiro Miyake, former Consul-General in Batavia, has been chosen Deputy Chief of the Planning Department in the East Asia Bureau of the National Service Association, reports Domei.

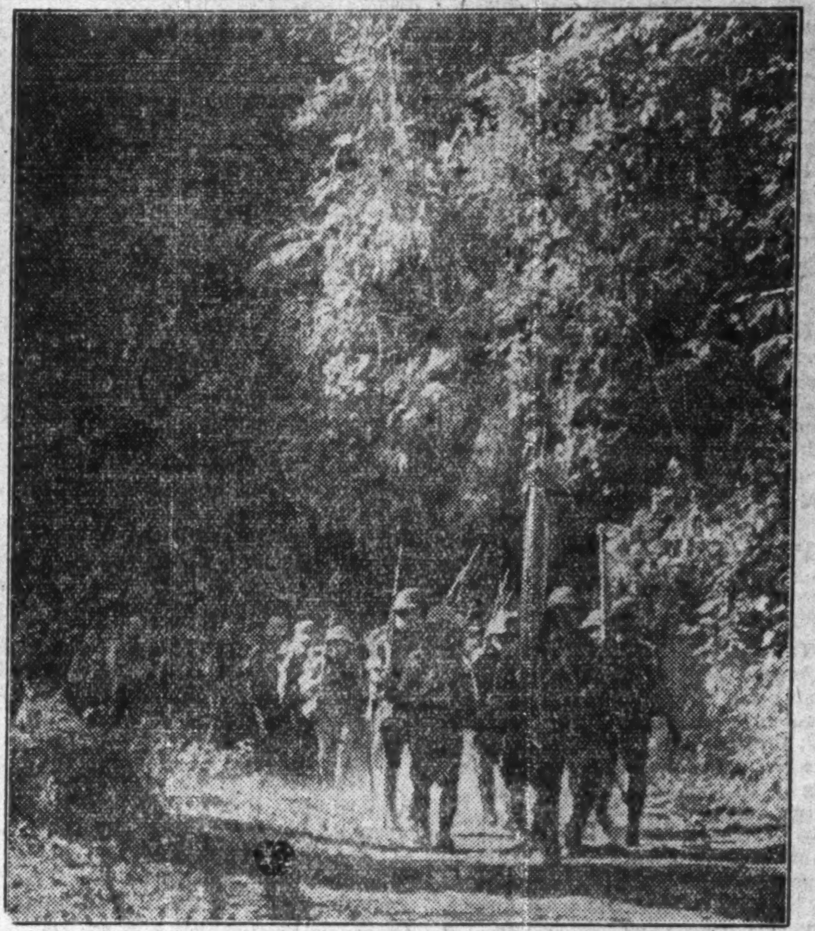
The appointment was viewed as important in informed circles as Mr. Miyake represented Japan in the commercial negotiations between Japan and the Netherlands East Indies and is otherwise conversant with conditions in the South Pacific.

Sato Reaches Kyoto

Domei

KYOTO, March 12.—Naotake Sato, newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, arrived here this afternoon en route to his post. He will pay his respects at the Mausoleum here of Emperor Meiji and will leave for Shimonoseki early Saturday.

Advancing on to Rangoon



Bearing their regimental standard, a crack unit of the Imperial Army Forces is seen moving forward over a jungle road in Burma. Thanks to the efforts of those men and their comrades, the last Chiang-aid route has been bottled up and British influence scattered from this part of the land. (Censored by War Ministry)

Thailand Unaffected By War Declaration Made by Australia

Domei

BANGKOK, March 11.—Regarding Australia's declaration yesterday that the former has entered into a state of war with Thailand, Thai Government officials today declared that the move does not have any direct influence upon Thailand whatsoever. It was pointed out that at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, 80 Australians were interned in Thailand, and since Thailand's declaration of war against Britain on January 25, these nationals have been treated as enemy nationals, and there is no other means with which Thailand can cope with the new situation. Certain Government officials have expressed their difficulties in making out the reason for Australia's declaration of war on Thailand at this particular moment when Australia's own defenses are in a precarious position.

REICH U-BOATS SINK 17 ALLIED VESSELS

Get 109,000 Tons of Shipping Off North and Central American Waters

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 12.—Seventeen enemy merchant ships totaling 109,000 gross register tons, were sunk by German submarines in North and Central American waters, it was officially announced on Thursday.

Simultaneously, the High Command of the German armed forces announced on the same day that in these new great successes, a big convoy ship and a submarine-chaser of the Allies were additionally sunk.

It stated one submarine penetrated the inner harbor of Port Castries of the British Isle of Santa Lucia, and two large ships anchoring at the quay as well as a third ship in waters around the isle have been sunk.

Including their latest successes, German submarines operating off the American coast, have sunk there altogether 772,500 gross register tons. In addition, Italian submarines accounted so far for 50,700 gross register tons of shipping destroyed off the American coast, which makes the total of Axis successes 823,200 tons.

Apropos of the new successes of the German submarines on the Central and North American coast, competent German quarters pointed out on Thursday that the United States Press during the last few days believed to be justified in stating that submarine activities in the western part of the Atlantic were abating. It was, for instance, stated that the traffic off the Panama Canal, where submarines had been sighted, had been stopped in order to deprive submarines of the field for their activities.

It is, however, pointed out here that the shipping in these regions cannot be stopped for long, since the requirements of both England and America for raw materials are large.

The newly achieved success of the German submarines on the other side of the Atlantic ought to show the British and the Americans clearly that their assumption concerning an abating of submarine activities is not compatible with facts.

Berlin declared it particularly noteworthy that again an enemy port in

(Continued on Page 2)

BRAZIL IS MISTAKEN ON ENVOY, SAYS HORI

Ill-Treatment of Japanese Ambassador Due to Misconception by Rio Officials

CLARK NOT IMPRISONED

Change in Attitude Hoped When Real Truth Is Known, Spokesman Tells Press Conference

In contrast to the generous treatment accorded the Brazilian Ambassador in Japan, the Brazilian government has confined the Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, and he is practically prisoner at the Embassy in Brazil, stated Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular meeting of foreign correspondents, Tokyo, Friday.

"We are officially informed," said the Spokesman, "that the Brazilian Government has imposed restrictions upon our Ambassador Ishii at Rio de Janeiro, confining him in the Embassy building. He is permitted to go out of the building for one hour a day, and can receive no visitor except the Embassy members and Spanish Ambassadors. The telephone wires of the Embassy have been cut."

Mr. Hori understood that the Brazilian Government had taken such measures against the Japanese Ambassador in retaliation for the alleged ill-treatment of the Brazilian Ambassador in Tokyo.

"There can be no more unfortunate mistake," pointed out the Spokesman, "on the part of the Brazilian Government than this, for our treatment of the Brazilian Ambassador is quite fair and generous.

"Mr. Clark, the Ambassador is allowed to take a walk every day, and although he cannot send or receive telegraphic messages, all possible facilities are afforded him and his staff by our Government through the liaison officers specially assigned for their purpose."

Mr. Hori added that the Ambassador is also permitted on the whole to go out of the Embassy for necessary purposes, and to receive visitors. The Portuguese Minister, who represents Brazilian interests in Japan, visits him frequently.

"I trust that when the Brazilian Government," concluded the Spokesman, "is correctly informed of the actual conditions of their Ambassador in Tokyo they will not fail to improve the treatment of our Ambassador in Brazil."

INTERNED NURSES MOVED

Leaving Zentsuji Camp for Light Confinement in Kobe

Domei

ZENTSUJI, March 12.—Four American nurses and six retired American servicemen who have been interned together with war prisoners from Guam Island and who have been in confinement here since January 15, were transferred to Kobe today for light confinement as non-combatants.

The group includes the 36-year-old head nurse of the naval hospital in Guam and three other nurses.

U.S. Seizes Conte Grande

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 11.—The Conte Grande, 25,661-ton Italian steamship, which was detained in Brazil after the outbreak of war, has been taken over by the United States and is now on the high seas manned by American seamen, it was reported here from Rio de Janeiro today.

FIRST SHONAN MAYOR, TAKING OVER DUTIES, GIVES OFFICIAL AIMS

To Follow Instructions of Japanese Army Chief in Fulfilling Task

RADICAL CHANGES NOT SET

All Obstacles to Be Eliminated—Sentimentality Won't Be Allowed

In a press interview on the first day of his assumption of the mayorship of Special Shonan City (former Singapore) on Thursday, Shigeo Otate declared that he would, in executing his new official duties, faithfully follow the instructions of Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, the highest commander of the Japanese Forces in the Shonan area.

The start of Shonan City as a new Special Municipality, according to the Asahi, was made Thursday with Mr. Otate, who arrived at the city last Thursday, actually taking over the chair of mayorship at 11 a.m. on the same day. The day also saw those newly appointed as governors of the various Shonan States leaving the city for their respective posts.

Mr. Otate in his press interview soon after he entered the mayor's room Thursday morning, continued:

"Though it is the first time for this city to be placed under Japanese control, there is no need, I think, that all things already existing here should be renewed and reconstructed. The city has its own traditions cultivated during more than 100 years of its existence under British rule. These traditions, as long as they do not run counter to the requirements of the Japanese Forces in this area, will remain as much as possible, so that the inhabitants will not be unnecessarily molested.

"We, Japanese, as you know, have a weak point in being too kind toward other peoples placed under our influence. I will not permit this sentimentality to enter into the affairs to be managed here, especially matters related to police administration. For instance, I am of the opinion that any of the Chinese Communists here, if found, should be most stringently suppressed.

"In short, I think it is my duty here to manage affairs so that I can best assist in the military administration by the local Japanese Forces. Japan is now facing the historic task of establishing a new Co-Prosperity Sphere covering all East Asian peoples. The municipal administration here, as its final aim, ought to follow this great national policy.

"All obstacles coming in the way of realizing this final aim ought to be eradicated at any cost. This I wish all the inhabitants here to keep in mind. Anyhow, I will try to keep in touch with the individual citizens, as much as possible.

Chinese Pledge Support

Peace and order have been restored in Rabaul, New Britain Island, and the Chinese residents there have pledged their loyalty and cooperation to Japan and the Nanking Government, according to a report from a member of the Navy Press Corps received by the Hochi on Thursday.

Since the Japanese Forces landed on New Britain Island, the Chinese colonists were awakened to the new world situation. When a temporary administration headquarters was established on February 4 by the Imperial Navy and Army, 23 representatives of those Chinese presented themselves at the headquarters and pledged fealty and full cooperation to Japan and the Wang Ching-wei Government.

More than 400 Chinese, who had been hiding in the mountains, gradually returned to the town and made oaths to be obedient and faithful. They voluntarily began to work, some as drivers of automobiles and others as laborers. Women have been helping the Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

HEAVY FIGHTING IS ON ON RUSSO-REICH FRONT

Soviets Hurled Back by Germans in Fierce Hand-to-Hand Fighting

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 11.—In the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the Soviets continued their attacks all day long especially in the district northeast of Teganrog. With the aid of heavy artillery fire, the Soviet forces first succeeded in penetrating the outer defense lines of the German position but were then repulsed by the German troops in the main line of defense by hard hand-to-hand fighting.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front, German infantry and tanks pushed forward into a zone, occupied by Soviet troops, and captured 18 localities despite stiff enemy resistance. In another sector of the front an attack of a Soviet ski-troop battalion, which had just arrived at the front was frustrated by the concentrated fire of the German forces.

THRILLS DESCRIBED BY WOUNDED AIRMEN

Veterans of Indies Para-Troop Attack and Hawaii Battle Relate Experiences

In the course of an interview with the Nichi Nichi reporter at a certain naval hospital where they are recuperating from injuries sustained at Pearl Harbor, the Netherlands East Indies and in the vicinity of the Philippines, members of the Japanese Navy Air Units, para-troops and a convoy, gave the following account of their experiences.

A warrant officer, who participated in the raid on Pearl Harbor: "I was the head of one of the second batch of bombers that attacked Pearl Harbor.

"At daybreak on December 8, as we were flying toward the enemy naval base, we encountered the first batch of air units, who were returning after successfully fulfilling their mission. As we reached our destination, I could see from my plane rows of enemy warships, some badly damaged, others half-submerged, immediately below us.

"Amid the rain of shells fired by the less damaged vessels, we prepared for the hell-dive in attacking the enemy fleet. I felt just at that moment a jolt that gave me a sinister feeling.

"As I looked back, I found that the tail of the plane was shot through by an enemy shell, but we continued our dive, dumping loads of bombs on our objective.

"Just then, I felt a stinging pain on my arm, but when I discovered a few seconds later that all the missiles found their mark, I was so excited that I completely forgot the wound.

Hickham Airfield Raided

"We then headed for Hickham airfied to wipe out the remaining airplanes. While we were sweeping the enemy airfield with machine-gun fire, I received another wound on the same arm, completely paralyzing my right hand.

"The pain was increasing, but I had a heavy responsibility as the commander of a plane. I ordered the others to continue the machine-gun fire and I shot the entire round of the remaining shells with my left hand. I felt the lethargy that was slowly stealing over me, but strived desperately to keep myself awake and managed to remain conscious until I reported the result."

A warrant officer, who landed in the Netherlands East Indies with other parachutists: "I participated in the parachute landing on the Netherlands East Indies, the first of such tactics to be initiated since the outbreak of the current war.

"On January 11, we received an order to get ready. Getting out of our beds at 3:30 a.m., we were given instructions at the airfield by our commander and immediately took off for our destination.

"We encountered a violent squall en route and the rain started dripping on us from the cracks in our plane's roof, but we managed to keep our parachutes clear of water.

"At the commander's order, we bailed out of the plane, but no sooner had we done so than enemy shells started bursting all around us. However, I was unscathed as I landed in the middle of the enemy airfield.

"As I looked around cautiously, I discovered that there were seven pillboxes surrounding the airfield and the enemy was sniping at my descending comrades and those who had already landed.

"Preparing for an attack, we charged into the enemy battery, but before I could reach the objective, I was shot through the arm. Still, I continued but due to loss of blood, I lost consciousness and remembered nothing until I found myself being cared for at a field hospital."

Plenty of Hardships

A warrant officer, who participated in convoying a transport: "The hardships which confronted us in weathering the rough seas was far more than we at first anticipated. All the lights are extinguished so that we had to work in pitch darkness, and without a wink of sleep.

"In the vicinity of the Philippines, we sighted an enemy submarine, but as it remained submerged, sticking out its periscope now and then to ascertain our position, we had difficulties in attacking the craft. Finally, we led ourselves into an attacking position and released a depth charge, sending the enemy submarine to a watery grave.

"Usually, when submarines are sunk, they leave black oil marks and air-bubbles on the surface of the water but since such a phenomenon was absent, we were doubtful at the time whether or not we had actually sank the undersea craft. It was ascertained later by a seaplane that it was definitely sent to the bottom.

"Because of the terrible ordeals experienced during the voyage, members of warships convoying transports must at all times keep themselves physically fit, otherwise, it will be rendered impossible for them to discharge their respective duties."

'QUEEN MARY' PASSES RIO

Said to Be Carrying 10,000 U.S. and British Troops

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, March 11.—The British liner Queen Mary, of 81,235 tons gross register, with some 10,000 British and American soldiers on board is reported to have passed the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, according to the paper La Nacion. The liner is said to have stayed for three days in Rio de Janeiro before leaving for an undisclosed destination in the direction of the southern Atlantic.

The vessel is reported to have been escorted by three warships. The soldiers aboard the Queen Mary were not allowed to go ashore while the ship stayed in port.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, March 13

NICHI NICHI—Crushing Blow Dealt New Guinea; Ways for Australia's Continued Existence and India's Rebirth
ASAHI—Australia Should Liquidate Relation With Britain
YOMIURI—Last Warning to Australia
HOCHI—Third Declaration of Greater East Asia

Crushing Blow Dealt New Guinea

NICHI NICHI

The Imperial Forces, directing their spearhead toward New Guinea, have succeeded in forced landings there after repulsing stiff enemy resistance and are steadily expanding their operations. Although the island formerly belonged to Germany, after the first World War it was placed under Australian mandatory and has virtually become its territory. Thus the righteous sword of the Imperial Forces is now being directed toward Australia.

With the Netherlands East Indies under our control, the Australian territory of New Guinea is fated to be conquered by the Imperial Forces, and the occupation of this island is only a matter of days. Moreover, all the strategic islands in the surrounding waters have fallen into our hands. That Australia and New Zealand are struck with terror and confused in the face of this imminent danger is daily being reported by foreign cables. Indeed, it is nothing but Heaven's justice for their participation in the anti-Japanese front. We attach special importance to the operations in New Guinea because it foreshadows a grand offensive on entire Oceana including Australia and New Zealand. With renewed appreciation, we wish to pray for the further success of the Imperial Forces.

Ways for Australia's Continued Existence and India's Rebirth

NICHI NICHI

Among some circles in the United States and Britain, which have desperately been trying to retrieve their lost fortunes, the clamor to stage offensive operations instead of remaining on the defensive as it will never bring about victory has been rising. As pointed out by a certain influential American newspaper, such an argument is only realizable when there is a possibility for offensive operations. In this connection, suggesting the lack of fighting strength for offensive strategy, a certain British paper bluntly declared that the so-called positive operations of the Allied forces to be staged next year or the year after are nothing but mere "blue-prints."

Quite contrary to the United States and Britain, the positive operations of the Imperial Forces have already brought about successive glorious victories and won vast resources. With this background, Premier General Hideki Tojo once again warned Australia and India and expressed the Empire's views and conviction concerning them.

With its communications with the United States and Britain completely intercepted, as pointed out by the Australian Minister to Washington on March 4, the Commonwealth is no longer able to defend itself by its own strength. Despite this obvious situation, if the Australian Government is determined to continue useless resistance, the consequences are quite clear. As strongly pointed out by Premier Tojo, if Australia fails to rectify its present attitude, it will inevitably follow in the footsteps of the Netherlands East Indies. The fate of Australia now depends entirely upon the foresight of its leaders in coping with the new situation in Greater East Asia.

In this connection Premier Tojo once again advised Australia with all reasonableness saying, "I expect that Australia will, untrammelled by old relations and other considerations, see clearly the prevailing situation, rightly face what Province dictates, and thus decide its attitude at this most important juncture." It is high time for Australia to face the situation squarely and decide on the right attitude.

Calling upon the people in India, Premier Tojo expressed his firm belief that now is the time to establish an India for the Indians. On this question, leaders in India seem to entertain similar views. Although the British Government has been trying desperately to appease India, the Indian leaders have been adamant in demanding immediate independence for their country. Rightly grasping the significance of the present situation, India should free itself from the shackles of the Anglo-American Powers. As urged by Premier Tojo, India should see the the new situation correctly and make its final decision.

Australia Should Liquidate Relation With Britain

ASAHI

Within three months after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the basic foundation for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been laid, completely smashing the Anglo-American ambition for the domination of East Asia. With the unconditional surrender of the Netherlands East Indies and the fall of Rangoon, all key bases of those two countries in the Southwestern Pacific have fallen into our hands, thus bringing the first stage of the current war to a successful conclusion. This, however, also means the start of a new stage for the complete destruction of British and American resistance. In this connection if Australia and India voluntarily become outposts of the United States and Britain, it is evident that in the coming stage of the War of Greater East Asia they will become the targets of our operations. It is extremely significant that Premier General Hideki Tojo has made a historic declaration concerning the Australian and Indian questions at this grave moment.

Australia is at the crossroads of its destiny. It must choose either to share the fate of the Netherlands East Indies or, fully understanding the true intentions of the Empire, participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere for the security and welfare of its nation and people. The destruction of the Netherlands East Indies which sacrificed itself for the sake of the United States and Britain should be a great lesson for Australia and India. Although Australia has appealed desperately again and again to the British home Government for aid, it has been of no avail.

With the Australian Navy wiped out already and its communications line with the United States, upon whom it has been relying intercepted, Australia is now completely isolated. Showing great magnanimity, Premier Tojo, at the Imperial Diet Thursday, declared that this country expects Australia will, untrammelled by old relations and other considerations, see clearly the prevailing situation, rightly face what Providence dictates and decide its attitude at this most important moment. Thus the Premier urged Australia to reconsider once again and to liquidate its relations with Britain.

India's situation is quite similar. It is high time for India to reject boldly Britain's deceitful policy and rise for the construction of an India for the Indians.

Last Warning to Australia

YOMIURI

As a result of the fall of Rangoon capital of Burma, India is confronted directly with the might of the Imperial Forces. Japan, needless to say, entertains not the slightest thought of antagonizing the Indian people. As repeatedly pointed out by Premier General Hideki Tojo at the Imperial Diet, this country will be more than willing to aid in the realization of Indian independence, provided it cooperates in the construction of Greater East Asia.

In view of its successive defeats in East Asia, Britain has been trying desperately to win India over to its side with all sorts of cajolery. The true nature of the British promises made to India in the last World War must be still fresh in the memory of the Indian people. If India, misled by the cajoleries of the British who are reportedly planning to dispatch Lord Privy Seal Sir Stafford Cripps on an appeasement mission, tries to pick chestnuts out of the fire for the British, not only will it be permanently placed under the shackles of Britain, but its glorious history for the past 3,000 years will come to a close.

In his previous addresses at the Imperial Diet, Premier Tojo urged reconsideration on the part of the Dutch East Indies and Australia. Lack of foresight as well as failure to realize the realities of the prevailing situation on the part of the Dutch authorities led their colony to ruin. This very same reality is now developing before Australia, which is still dreaming of American aid in order to put up armed resistance against Japan. The Imperial Forces, already occupying Amboina and Timor and succeeding in the landing of New Guinea, have seized complete control of the sea and of the air in the Greater East Asia Sea, the Southwestern Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, thus completing necessary preparations for an offensive on Australia. No matter how they try to resist, they will be no match for the might of the Imperial Forces.

Pointing out that if Australia does not rectify its present attitude, it will inevitably have to follow in the footsteps of the Netherlands East Indies, Premier Tojo once again urged the Australian authorities to reconsider. Australia is facing the gravest moment in its history. It must see the prevailing situation clearly and face what Providence dictates rightly and decide its final attitude. We wish once again to urge the Australian Government to reflect over its attitude.

Third Declaration of Greater East Asia

HOCHI

It is quite pertinent that Premier Hideki Tojo made the third declaration concerning Greater East Asia at the Imperial Diet on the occasion of the Second Victory Day.

What should be noted specially in the declaration of the Premier is the manifestation of a stern attitude toward Australia and India. After exalting military achievements attained by the Imperial Forces in the Southwestern Pacific regions, the Premier disclosed that the Indonesian and Burmese peoples have made a new start as partners in the establishment of Greater East Asia and urged the Australian and Indian peoples to come to a true realization of the situation.

As a result of the fall of the Netherlands East Indies and Rangoon, both India and Australia have come to be confronted directly with the might of the Imperial Forces. Since it is evident that Australia is not able to defend itself against the invincible Imperial Forces, Premier Tojo advised the Australian authorities to decide their final attitude without being trammelled by old relations and with full consideration for the welfare of their people as well as for the peace of the world.

With regard to India, Premier Tojo urged it to rise and participate in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and shake off the shackles of the Anglo-American Powers.

During the past three months, the Imperial Forces have completely destroyed the Anglo-American bases in East Asia and are fully prepared for more positive offensives. If Australia and India try to put up resistance without understanding the true intentions of this country, Japan will not hesitate to crush them thoroughly. We earnestly hope that the Indian and Australian peoples will cooperate with this country in the sacred task of establishing a Greater East Asia.

NEW TURKISH BUDGET SHOWS 20% INCREASE

Reasons Are Higher Cost of Living and Growing Public Debt Service

Transocean

ANKARA, March 2.—Details of the Turkish Budget for 1942-43, which is balanced at 384,035,101 Turkish pounds, have been revealed.

The total increase of 20 per cent over last year's Budget is due, in the first instance, to higher salaries caused by the rising cost of living, the growing public debt service and the amortization of Treasury bonds and loans raised last year in connection with the military mobilization.

The possibilities for covering the higher expenditures this year are fewer than in the past, especially in view of the fact that Customs revenue has dropped considerably as a result of dwindling imports. The Government is, therefore, obliged to raise new credits for meeting at least some of the Budget expenditures.

The extraordinary expenditure for the country's defense amounted last year to roughly 120,000,000 Turkish pounds, which was 37,000,000 pounds more than originally estimated and passed by the National Assembly. This year all extraordinary expenditure connected with national defense will not be taken over by the ordinary budget but shall be submitted to Parliament item by item. But it is already estimated that the amount required for national defense in the course of the new Budget year will be higher than in the current year. Thus the total expenditure of the Turkish Republic is likely to exceed the 500,000,000 pound mark.

The Government's intention is to issue more Treasury bonds in future running for a longer period than the present limit of one year. It is thus being contemplated not to use the bank note printing press, as during past months this procedure has led to considerable international depreciation of the Turkish pound, which almost had an inflationary character. A further increase in the bank note circulation is to be avoided as far as possible.

Army Day Observed

Stefani

ROME March 11.—In celebration of the 37th Army Day observed on March 10, the Japanese military attache stationed here gave a party, which was attended by the Japanese Ambassador to Rome, Zenbei Horikiri, diplomats of the Axis Powers, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Emil Fussaim, now living in Italy, Premier Djemil Medfai of Iraq, and many other dignitaries.

Australia Delivers Note to Roosevelt; Axis Subjects Held

(Continued From Page 1)

of contract, have by no means been settled. The workers refuse to work two hours longer every day, thus retarding the completion of ships by 10,000 working hours daily.

Senators and Congressmen are, therefore, insisting upon new legislation pertaining to labor which will fix the wages and prices as well. The new laws, likewise, are expected to introduce a compulsory working day of 10 hours and prohibit daily strikes.

According to the Spanish correspondent, living costs in the United States rose another 15 per cent in February alone. Workers, therefore, strive to get higher wages by striking.

In view of the scarcity of specialized and skilled labor in the war industry, the Government seeks to overcome this shortage at the moment by increasing the working week to 40 hours. Many workers, however, have voiced their disagreement to the lengthening of the working hours.

North America is now facing the dilemma of carrying out a gigantic armament program with a liberal labor system which has always been claimed as a great social achievement. As a matter of fact, the correspondent observed, the armament program can be carried out only if all the social achievements given to workers were cancelled.

The New York Daily News thus stated in an editorial that patience was now gone. The paper demanded new labor legislation providing for some sort of military discipline and which would consider every strike as high treason.

Other politicians demanded that the workers be simply faced by the choice of either to continue to work at after all still rather high wages or go to the front where they would have to be satisfied with the soldier's pay of U.S. $21 per month, concluded the correspondent.

Social Structure Affected

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 28.—The Swedish press has published interesting data on far-reaching changes in the United States social structure on account of the war.

According to these data, unemployment is still increasing in the United States. Hardest hit is the automobile trade with approximately 60,000 firms closed and about 500,000 employes out of work.

Inasmuch as these employes have knowledge of technical matters they might find work in the armament industry, but only after a transitional period which is fairly hard for them. The rest of the employes of the automobile trade must live on a scanty dole as best as they can.

Another industry which is hard hit is the cosmetics industry which, as a result of the rationing of raw materials, has been deprived of its most important materials and in consequence had to dismiss its employes numbering several hundred thousand.

The advertising trade is also among those hard hit by the war as the general shortage and rush for all available goods have done away with the necessity of advertizing. Another factor greatly influencing everyday life in the United States is the new turn in the tax program which affects particularly those earning between $3,000 and $5,000 annually.

In the United States it is generally believed that the time is not far off when 50 per cent of these medium incomes will be taxed away in order to finance President Roosevelt's war.

Rumors current now and readily believed by the United States people claim that in the near future the maximum income in the United States will be $25,000 annually. Incomes above this figure must be handed to the State.

First Shonan Mayor, Taking Over Duties, Gives Official Aims

(Continued From Page 1)

soldiers in sewing, laundry and cooking.

Meanwhile, in Kavieng, New Ireland, where the Japanese Forces made a landing on January 23, the natives gave information that about 130 Australian soldiers had fled into the jungle in the southern part of the island.

In hot pursuit, the Japanese troops started an expedition on February 3 with provisions for one day after the fleeing enemy. After one day's chase, the soldiers found a tent spread in the virgin forest, but no Australians could be found. Around the tent, two heavy machine-guns, three light machine-guns and 20,000 rounds of ammunition were left behind by the Aussie soldiers, who must have fled farther into the thickly forested jungle.

As the Japanese soldiers carried provisions only for one day, they were compelled to return to their base through the jungle and muddy marshes. It is the consensus of opinion that those Australians must have starved to death in the jungle.

Miyake Enters I.R.A.A.

Dr. Tetsuichiro Miyake, former Minister to Chile, Thursday was appointed vice-director of the Planning Department of the East Asia Bureau, in the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Dr. Miyake used to be consul-general in Batavia and served as Japan's delegate to the Japan-Netherlands trade and commercial negotiations.

SOVIETS ARE RILED BY POOR ALLIED AID

Complaints Lodged With American and British Military Representatives

Transocean

ANKARA, March 2.—The Soviets have complained, through military liaison officers and the Soviet Ambassador in Teheran, to General Wheeler, chief of the American military mission to Iraq and Iran, and to the British representative, General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, regarding the lack of British and American supply shipments to the Soviet Union through Iran, according to reports from the Iranian capital.

Only a fraction of promised war materials and supplies have been delivered to Soviet ports in the Caspian Sea, while the rest have not even been shipped, the Bolsheviks complained.

Transport organization in Iran, it was also charged was by no means unified, and various responsible quarters did not work together but obstructed each other.

Sir Godfrey admitted that transportation facilities in Iran, in fact, could not be developed in the manner desired, although the United Kingdom Corporation had requisitioned nearly all trucks there. The same was true of the Iranian State Railway, which could not be expanded and enlarged so quickly on account of a shortage of the necessary materials.

As far as motor lorries were concerned, drivers were missing for many vehicles, and new drivers were being trained in India but they had not been brought to Iran as yet.

Both Generals Wheeler and Rhodes pointed out that the roads to the Soviet Union, although passable for motorcars, were nevertheless very difficult since no water was available over great distances. An attempt was being made to use the roads from Shidan, where the British railway through Baluchistan terminates.

Reception Committee Chosen

Kiyoshi Nishimura, Baron Mutsuo Nabeshima and Viscount Takamitsu Kyogoku, all masters of ceremonies, have been appointed members of the reception committee by the Imperial Household Department for Premier Chung Ching-hui of Manchoukuo and his suite, who, taking advantage of the 10th anniversary of the founding of that State, will visit Japan shortly to offer Manchoukuo's gratitude to Japan, it was announced Thursday.

U.S. HAS DIFFICULTY SENDING ALLIES AID

Establishment of American Factories in China and Soviet Russia Suggested

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, March 3.—The growing difficulties of supplying Soviet Russia and China with war material are underlined by the New York Herald Tribune in an editorial, according to reports received here.

This editorial culminates in a proposal to dispatch thousands of workmen to China and Russia instead of finished war material. These American workmen should then work in Asiatic factories and with Asiatic raw material produce tanks and guns. In this way production would be speeded up in those countries.

Supplies of tanks, guns and other war material, the paper declares, must now be shipped to the Persian Gulf or to Calcutta. That means a distance of roughly 13,000 miles along routes infested with submarines.

When these shipments have arrived at their port of destination, they have to be sent by river craft, by rail and by road to their final destinations. Often they have to be unloaded and reloaded five times. All of this means a considerable loss of time.

If something decisive is not done soon, the New York Herald Tribune observes, there is the danger that Germany and Japan would unite and this would cut off China from all connections with Britain and the United States.

Reich U-Boats Sink 17 Allied Vessels

(Continued From Page 1)

the Caribbean Sea had been attacked, as it happened some time ago at Curacao, Aruba and Trinidad. This time the submarines successfully attacked the harbor of Port Castries on the British island of Santa Lucia.

Defended by U.S. Troops

According to German informations, there are a number of United States troops on this island. Although the harbor is heavily fortified, the German submarine succeeded in sinking several steamers there.

In this connection, Berlin pointed out that today's German submarine commanders emulated the example their present commander, Vice-Admiral Doenitz, gave them in the first World War. Admiral Doenitz, who is today the Commander of the German submarines, was one of the most successful German submarine commanders during the World War.

One of his most audacious feats was the pursuit of a British steamer right into a Mediterranean port into which the steamer, after having been torpedoed at sea, was trying to escape. In the port, Admiral Doenitz definitely potted his prey and notwithstanding any interference by the enemy's coastal battery, safely left with his submarine the port of the enemy.

The High Command of the German armed forces also announced that on Wednesday evening, German airplanes on an armed reconnaissance flight in waters off the Scotch East coast attacked a merchant ship of 3,000 tons. Three hits were scored on two sides of the bridge and the ship remained on the spot developing columns of dense smoke. The loss of the severely damaged ship must be reckoned with, the communique stated.

BRITISH ATTACK FUTILE ON ITALO-REICH CONVOY

Two Torpedo-Planes Shot Down —All Bombs Dropped Fall Into Sea

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 11.—Competent German quarters announced on Wednesday that an Axis convoy returning from Libya on March 9, warded off an attack by British torpedo-airplanes and reached their destination undamaged. The British attackers were forced by the immediate maneuvering of the Axis vessels and by their effective fire to drop their bombs into the sea without being able to take proper aim. Two British airplanes were shot down.

The allegations of the British Propaganda Ministry that three vessels of the above-mentioned convoy were set aflame, are pure inventions.

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Struggle of Jambi Against Dutch Told

(Continued from Page 1)

refused to take me in. After repeated pleas and indications that I had enough money to pay for accommodation, he finally agreed to give me a night's shelter.

"Early the next morning, another messenger came for me on a small sampan and we proceeded toward the palace which, the messenger told me, was about half an hour's trip.

"The King of Jambi, I found on my arrival at the palace, was a man of about 50 years of age who personally welcomed me and handed me a sealed envelope containing his personal letter. I was greatly surprised when I read this (showing the letter to the reporter) as the contents stated that if I succeed in the weighty mission, the King was prepared to offer me the hand of his daughter and a large piece of land.

"It was no joke, as I never thought of marrying a native girl even if she was the King's daughter, so I politely declined the offer of the princess's hand but instead, asked for the piece of land. The King, however, said in a serious tone that the princess and the land went together.

"I was, nevertheless, deeply moved by the sincerity of the Jambi monarch and promised to do the best I could. Fixing my headquarters at the Singapore hospital, I started immediately to arrange from Jambi for the dispatch of material aid from Japan, but unfortunately, the King's army was pitifully crushed by the Dutch forces and the King himself fell victim to enemy fire together with other high officials before the plan materialized.

"The chief reason for their terrible reverses was the appointment of a Turkish colonel as commander-in-chief of the Jambi army. We strongly objected to this plan, but the King insisted on the Turk leader who was captured not so long after the outbreak of the hostilities with 217 others.

"In welcoming the Japanese to Jambi, there may be some among the natives who recollect the same incident. At any rate, I am particularly impressed by the Japanese occupation of Jambi because the town is closely related to me in this connection."

ROBERT BOSCH SUCCUMBS

Was Famous German Inventor of Bosch High Tension Magneto

Domei

STUTTGART, March 12.—Dr. Robert Bosch, famous German industrialist, and the inventor of the Bosch high tension magneto, died here today at the age of 80 years.

Dr. Bosch founded the world-known company, which manufactures high tension magnetos and other accessories for motorcars and was the fifth German industrialist on whom the title "Pioneer of Labor" was conferred, by Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

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Stilwell Off for Burma

Domei

LISBON, March 11.—Major-General J. W. Stilwell, United States military representative in Chungking who was appointed by Chiang Kai-shek chief of the Chungking general staff, has left on an inspection tour of Burma, it was reported here from Chungking today.

It was believed Major-General Stilwell will confer with Lieutenant-General Sir Howard Alexander, commanding officer of British forces in Burma, and other British military heads on defense problems.

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